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SA TOURIST TRAFFIC TO MOZAMBIQUE RESUMING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 80 p 11

/Text/

DURBAN. — The Machel regime in Mozambique appears to be easing up in granting visas to South Africans who want to holiday in the former Portuguese African territory.

This has emerged after several groups of Natal fishermen were successful in obtaining visas to fish at Mozambique resorts in the last three months.

A Natal fisherman, who has provincial colours for the sport, said this week he and his party had applied for visas about four weeks before they wanted to leave Durban to fish at Paradise Island.

He had expected a lengthy wait, as had occurred on previous visa applications but this time he said the visas had been granted within two weeks.

"We were surprised that our applications were processed so quickly. When we

entered Mozambique we were treated with nothing but kindness and courtesy.

"Even at the border posts the Frelimo soldiers laughed and joked with us and asked us about South Africa."

He said it was a pity that most of the resorts in Mozambique were still run down, although some effort had been made to improve them.

Policy

The new approach of the Mozambique authorities to South Africans entering the country is in line with a major policy speech made by President Samora Machel earlier this year. He hinted that he would welcome South African investment and tourists in his country.

At present Whites living in Zimbabwe have little difficulty in arranging holidays at their former favourite haunts, Maputo and Beira.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

EQUATORIAL GUINEA DELEGATIONS TO CAMEROON---The second Vice President of the Equatorial Guinea Supreme Military Council, Mr. Eulogio Oyo Riquesa yesterday morning led a delegation to President Ahidjo. After talks with President Ahidjo, Mr. Eulogio told reporters that he had delivered a brotherly message of Colonel Obiang Nguema Mbazogo to the President with whom he had also reviewed world problems. Asked whether the people of Equatorial Guinea are now living happily after the overthrow of Macias Nguema, he replied that they have the freedom which they wanted. On the recovery of Equatorial Guinea economy, he said it is too early to talk about recovery of an economy which almost crumpled. The delegation was expected to return home yesterday afternoon. Meanwhile a delegation of five women from the Republic of Equatorial Guinea is currently in the country to visit projects run by the Women's Organisation of the Cameroon National Union, WCNU. The women, led by Dr. Malena Alena, came to Cameroon on the invitation of Mrs Ahidjo, wife of the Head of State. The delegation, which arrived in Cameroon on June 16, is expected to also visit Douala and Akonolinga before returning home on June 29. /Text/ /Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English 25 Jun 80 p 1/

CSO: 4420

REFUGEES RESETTLEMENT DIFFICULTIES IN WAKE OF FAPLA VICTORY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jul 80 p 5

[Excerpt] Luanda, 17 Jul--(From Jose Paulo Branquinho, NOTICIAS special correspondent)--Angolan authorities are studying a series of emergency measures aimed at feeding several hundred thousand peasants in the provinces of Bie and Huambo in the central part of Angola, who are threatened by famine. These peasants had remained in the dense forests of the region since 1976, in areas where elements of the puppet group UNITA were operating. Following a series of clean-up operations unleashed at the end of 1979 and the beginning of this year by the FAPLA, resulting in the destruction of over 40 UNITA bases, the peasants began to come back from the forests and present themselves to the authorities. Estimates about their numbers vary widely. However, according to declarations made by the Bie and Huambo provincial commissioners, there are reportedly close to 800,000 returnees in these two provinces. Authorities are doing everything in their power to settle and organize them. However, this massive influx within a short period of time has upset supply systems and there is a serious shortage of food. The offensive unleashed by the FAPLA against UNITA in the central region of Angola achieved spectacular results. Out of the UNITA forces operating in the region, only a few small dispersed groups remain, and their main objective is to steal food from the population, according to well-informed sources in Luanda.

Foreign newsmen who visited Huambo and Bie last week were able to travel over a number of roads in the two provinces accompanied only by three soldiers, a fact which can certainly not be considered a strong military escort in an area which Savimbi, the leader of UNITA, claims is under his total control. The same newsmen also noted the movement of convoys in various stretches of the Benguela railroad which crosses Huambo and Bie, and which has been a main target of sabotage by UNITA forces. Various products are transported from the port of Lobito to the provincial capitals of Bie and Huambo, Kuito and Huambo respectively, and dozens of cars loaded with Zairian manganese have been riding over the Benguela line since the beginning of the year from

the frontier of Lobito. However, the huge length of the Benguela railroad makes total control practically impossible. Angolan railroad authorities confirm that the railroad has been operating with a certain degree of regularity despite sporadic interruptions due to acts of sabotage.

With the consolidation of the political and military power of the MPLA over the entire Angolan territory, UNITA had gradually moved its operations toward the south, close to the Namibian frontier, where South African support would be more important. Observers note that the recent invasion of Angola by South African troops took place shortly after the clean-up operations conducted by the FAPLA in the central region of the country. One of the goals of this aggression, according to Angolan authorities, was to infiltrate UNITA elements into Angolan territory, since this group constitutes today an extension of the South African Army intended for operations within Angola. A related development may well be the diplomatic and propaganda campaign undertaken by the leader of UNITA, the traitor Savimbi, who recently visited various European capitals.

CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION ON BOMB ATTACKS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jun 80 pp 1,4

[Text] Luanda, 25 June--Six bomb rings have been broken up and 124 persons have been arrested as a result of investigations conducted on Angolan territory since November 1979, it was divulged in a communique issued by Lourenco Jose Ferreira (Diandengue), vice minister of state security, and published yesterday in Luanda.

The distribution of individuals who were arrested for placing explosive devices was as follows: Luanda, 23; Huambo, 46; Bie, 12; Mocimboa, 1; and Kuando-Kubangu, 42. The bomb attacks were begun in the People's Republic of Angola in 1978 by "counterrevolutionary elements, agents of international imperialism, who entered Angola from South Africa via Kuando-Kubangu and scattered in groups to the provinces of Huambo, Bie, Benguela, Luanda, Huila, Mocimboa, Moxico and Kuando-Kubangu itself, bringing in bombs of South African and French manufacture," the document notes.

Of the 124 bomb-setters, 6 are chiefs of the "Province Committees" for these counterrevolutionary activities.

With respect to the city of Luanda, the communique indicates that eight bombs have been found in various locations. Two bombs were placed in the People's Fair, one in the agency of the Bulgarian airline Balkan, one in a gas station near the May Day Square, one in front of the Embassy of the GDR, one in front of the Foreign Trade Ministry, one in the Soviet airline Aeroflot, and one in the railway station of the "shantytown." Finally, two bombs were placed in the Miramar district. The communique explains that these last two bombs were directed at the port of Luanda, adding that all these explosives are the work of Kapakala, Savimbi and other counterrevolutionary Angolans.

6362

CSO: 4401

SENTENCES IN BOMB TRIAL

LD312108 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Following the trial which has been going on since 17 July 1980, the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of Luanda passed death sentences yesterday on 16 of the 28 elements accused of counterrevolutionary activities in our country; 5 others were sentenced to 24 years' maximum security imprisonment while another 2 received 12 and 16 years respectively.

In addition, following the sentences issued yesterday by the Revolutionary Tribunal of Luanda on the accused bombers, the Luanda Tribunal of Appeal has formally sanctioned the sentences passed on the counterrevolutionaries:

The Luanda Province Tribunal of Appeal:

(?In accordance) with Appeal No 1/80 of 29 July 1980, year of the party's first extraordinary congress and of the creation of the people's assembly, the judges of the Luanda Province Appeal Tribunal met to study and examine sentences passed on the following:

1. Cristovao Elias (Katapula Cristo)
2. Armando Pinto
3. (Abias Calhegue)
4. Mendes Augusto
5. Antonio Capacala
6. Joao Evangelista Savimbi
7. (Arao Kangulo)
8. (Emidio Loi Ngulo)
9. Goncalves Sebastiao Vicente
10. (Artur de Dias Quarantinha)
11. Francisco Fortuna da Conceicao Machado
12. Bento Salomao
13. (Victor Chamadaenda)
14. (Jose Canhanganga Chinganga)
15. Joao Moraes da Silva
16. Manuel Capina

The above-mentioned are condemned to death by firing squad. The following accused, namely:

1. Joao Menezes
2. Jose Francisco dos Santos
3. Filipe Paulino (Chambela)
4. Raul (Quissongo) Domingos
5. (Guiana Bassante)

are condemned to 24 years of maximum security imprisonment in accordance with the sentence passed today, 29 July 1980, by the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of Luanda Province.

In accordance with Para 1, Art 33 of Law No 8/78 of 26 May, the following has been determined:

Para 1: The accused being Joao Menezes, Jose Francisco dos Santos, Filipe Paulino (Chambela), Raul (Quissongo) Domingos, and (Guiana Bassante):

First: Taking into account that the accused, (Guiana Bassante), was not aware of bombing activities carried out by the main activists;

Second: Given that the same compatriot did not take part in any planning or accounting meeting on the bombing operations, according to what has been established, (it was) Menezes who had links with certain criminals, sent by the counterrevolutionary grouping known as UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], to come and spread panic and Nazi terror in Luanda;

Third: Noting that his participation also involved reasons of kinship inasmuch as he was induced by his son, the accused Raul (Quissongo) Domingos, and considering that he did not respond to the inducement;

Fourth: Taking into account, however, that the accused took part in meetings and contributed materially in the attempt to form a clandestine UNITA network, and thus having committed a treacherous crime to the fatherland in accordance with Art 1 of Law 7/78 in Parallel with Art 103, Art 104 and Art 105 of the Penal Code, and partially altering the sentence passed, the Tribunal has decided to condemn the accused (Guiana Bassante) to 20 years of maximum security imprisonment.

Fifth: For the remaining accused, namely Joao Menezes, Jose Francisco dos Santos, Filipe Paulino (Chambela) and Raul (Quissongo) Domingos, the Tribunal has decided to confirm the sentence passed condemning them to 24 years of maximum security imprisonment.

Para 2: The accused being Cristovao Elias (Katapula Cristo), Armando Pinto, (Abias Calhegue), Mendes Augusto, Antonio Capacala, Joao Evangelista (Savimbi), (Arao Kangulo), (Emidio Loi Ngulo), Goncalves Sebastiao Vicente, (Artur de

Dias Quarantinha), Francisco Fortuna de Conceicao Machado, Bento Salomao, (Victor Chamahaenda), (Jose Canhanganga Chinganga), Joao Morais da Silva, and Manuel Capina;

First: Taking into account that Law 3/78 of 25 February, when introducing the alternative to death sentence by firing squad as stipulated [words indistinct] No 1 of Art 55 of the Penal Code of the said law, it stresses in its Preamble that (?death sentence is of particular importance) [words indistinct] an instrument which the Angolan people, the MPLA-Workers' Party, has applied at times, during the struggle for national liberation and thereafter in the founding and consolidation of the People's Republic of Angola;

Second: Also taking into account that the above-accused elements committed a crime of treason to the fatherland in accordance with Art 1 of Law 7/78 followed by the placing of explosive devices in accordance with Para 2 of Art 22 [words indistinct] of the same law, resulting in deaths of children, men and women--victims of this barbarous criminal act;

Third: Taking into account that the Angolan people, led by their revolutionary vanguard, the MPLA-Workers' Party, after two wars of national liberation, are at the moment engaged in the great battle for national reconstruction, which the puppet grouping known as UNITA has (?been) opposing through counterrevolutionary activities connected with acts of destruction of human lives and national property, promoted and financed by international imperialism, particularly by the detestable racist regime of South Africa, enemy number one of the African peoples;

Fourth: Taking into account the fact that the accused admitted having deliberately participated in such crimes and considering that the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of Luanda has correctly applied the sentences, it has been decided to confirm the sentences by firing squad passed on the following: Cristovao Elias (Katapula Cristo), Armando Pinto, (Abias Calhegue), Mendes Augusto, Antonio Capacala, Joao Envagelista (Savimbi), (Arao Kangulo), (Elmidio Loi Ngulo), Goncalves Sebastiao Vicente, (Artur de Dias Quarantinha), Francisco Fortuna da Conceicao Machado, Bento Salomao, (Victor Chamahaenda), (Jose Canhanganga Chinganga), Joao Morais da Silva and Manuel Capina.

[Issued] The Tribunal of Appeal of the Province of Luanda, Luanda, 29 July 1980.

[Signed] Judges Jaime Madalena da Costa Carneiro, (Rode), Teresa, (Maquina Gill), (Rui), (Antonio da Cruz).

CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS THANKS SOVIETS, CUBANS AT PROMOTION CEREMONY

LD310958 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), president of the People's Republic of Angola and president of the MPLA Workers Party, presided at the Ministry of Defense in Luanda over the ceremony of the investiture of senior officers of FAPLA, which started with the reading of the (?names of the officers).

By order of the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Angola No 206 of 19 June 1980: Officers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, named hereunder who passed with distinction the senior officers course, are promoted to the rank of colonel or commandant:

Joao Luis Neto Chieto, [formerly deputy defense minister] promoted to chief of the general staff of FAPLA;

Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalo, promoted to lt col or commandant;

Alberto do Carmo Banto Ribeiro promoted to major;

Antonio Bernardo (Mainga) promoted to commandant;

Antonio Jose (Lurandes) promoted to major;

Antonio da (Recureicao) Henriques da Silva promoted to commandant;

Carlos Pestana (Henriques) promoted to major;

Domingos Jaime (Ngola) promoted to major;

Francisco Magalhães Faive promoted to commandant;

Mungoria [name indistinct] da Costa promoted to major;

Henrique de Carvalho Santos promoted to commandant;

Joao (Orlo) Saraiva de Carvalho promoted to major;

Joao Mendes da Silva promoted to major;

Joaquin Correia promoted to major;

Jose Peyvdro Agusto promoted to commandant;

Manuel Francisco promoted to commandant;

Beto (Braca) promoted to major;

Paulo Miguel (Junior) promoted to major;

Pedro de Castro van Dunen promoted to major;

(Simiao Adao) Manuel promoted to commandant;

Paiva do Mendes da Silva promoted to commandant;

Joao Domingos Neto promoted to major;

Mario Afonso de Almeida promoted to major;

Goncalo Ribeiro de Souza promoted to major;

[Signed] The commander in chief, Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

After the award of the new military rank to the (?promoted) officers, the commander in chief of FAPLA, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, made the following speech:

[Dos Santos] I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to thank and congratulate all teachers and instructors who understood the importance of this task for our country and therefore have worked tirelessly to achieve better results each time. I would like to thank particularly the Soviet and Cuban teachers and instructors [words indistinct] for the effective solidarity and for the [words indistinct] their technical and scientific knowledge and experience in the field of organization and guidance of the army. [Word indistinct] to our officers so that they may attain an equal level of technical and combat preparedness and to improve in turn the efficiency of our armed forces in the task of the defense of the fatherland [word indistinct] and of the revolution.

This assistance and this internationalist solidarity written in the relations between sovereign states has supposedly preoccupied some circles [word indistinct] of the Western world whose final preoccupation constitutes [words indistinct] in Southern Africa.

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH PRC PLANNED--London, 10 July--The correspondent from the Associated Press agency at the United Nations claims that the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Angola are holding talks aimed at the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Quoting sources from both nations, the agency remarks that the contacts are taking place at the United Nations between the Chinese and Angolan permanent delegations to the organization. However, the Chinese authorities denied the statements made by Jonas Savimbi, head of the UNITA puppet group, to the effect that his movement has always been aided by China, which supplied him with weapons in particular. An official Chinese spokesman commented: "The shipment of arms to that region ended in 1975, when it became clear that there was intensive foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Angola." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jul 80 p 8] 2909

OMA OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT--Luanda, 23 Jun--The Regional Secretariat (Southern Africa) of the Pan-African Women's Organization has been entrusted to the OMA [Organization of Mozambican Women]. Olga Lima, director of the Political Affairs Department of the Angolan Foreign Affairs Ministry, will assume these duties, according to a communique from the Executive Committee of the OMA, published in Luanda on Friday. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jun 80 p 10]

DONATION TO SWAPO, ANC--In a ceremony yesterday afternoon at the commercial port of Luanda, the Italian National Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples of Southern Africa made a donation to the liberation movements SWAPO and the South African ANC. Present at this act of solidarity were Comrades Pedro Mavunza, of the MPLA-Labor Party's foreign relations department, Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, representatives of SWAPO and the OAU Liberation Committee, Giuseppe Soncini, president of the Italian solidarity committee, the Italian ambassador in Angola and invited guests. Speaking at this symbolic act, Soncini declared that the actual delivery of the donation, which includes farm machinery and educational, nursing, laboratory and other material, was approved by the Italian Government and by Sandro Pertini, president of the republic, to aid these people of southern Africa in their harsh struggle against the South African apartheid regime. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jun 80 p 2]

Two nuns of the order of the Soeurs du
Tres Saint-Sauveur de France, Sisters Theresa Marie (a French citizen) and
Gemma (a German citizen), captured on 24 November 1979 by the forces of
UNITA arrived Monday 16 July in Dakar. The two nuns were serving at the
MUTA Catholic mission in the capital of the Angolan province of Cunene,
30 kms from the Namibian frontier. They spent 8 months in UNITA bases and
walked 1,500 kms in the forest for over 2 months before being released.
[Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jul 80 p 4]

CSO: 4400

NEW BUDGET REQUIRES AUSTERE SPENDING, RIGOROUS MANAGEMENT

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English 2 Jul 80 p 1

/Editorial: "Growth-Generating Budget"/

/Text/

Exactly one year ago President Ahmadou Ahidjo told the National Assembly budget session that Cameroonians had to go through the fiscal 1979/80 on tight belts. At the recent Bafoussam C.N.U. third Ordinary Congress he launched his precious idea that Cameroonians ought to learn to master their own development.

Just one month ago, the government tabled an audacious budget of 246,000 million francs in parliament which was readily and unanimously adopted after a three-week punctilious study by the House's Finance Committee.

The budget presentation, in a plenary session by Mr. Basile Emah, was not a diatribe but a gloria to the steadiness with which Cameroon conducted itself in the difficulties facing the national and international economies during the past year. It's relative growth rate of 31.8 percent and an absolute growth rate of 59,000 million francs as compared to last year's is unprecedented in Cameroon's budgetary practice. The record of 28 percent in the growth rate was only ever attained in 1976/1977 but there was recourse to exceptional loans to balance the budget.

This year it is going to be different. The 246,000 million francs will be entirely balanced through national resources.

Oil now comes to mind. It is now but all too obvious that the alarming mutism and discretion public officials have in the past exhibited towards our real oil wealth will bring visible dividends.

The fixing of our crude oil production at about 2,000,000 tons annually, as well as prospects for improved prices on the world market are also reasonable indications that our slackening pace of capital formation would generate better growth in our economic activity which suffered considerable regression in 1978/1979.

If our efforts are to be examined sectorially, it would be observed that the primary sector maintained its 31.8 percent level in our Gross Domestic Product. Good performances included cocon that reached and surpassed the 100,000 ton target. Coffee production was up by 13 percent. Cotton farming achieved remarkable results. Bananas and wheat enjoyed similar results but the timber, stock-farming and fishing markets remain mediocre.

In the secondary sector there was a dive in activity from 16.5 percent to 16 percent and the tertiary sector experienced a slump in activity with growth falling from 21.3 percent to a mere 13.3 percent.

By setting aside 246,000 million francs for the coming fiscal year, the government has once again identified itself with the widespread development problems that beset our country. Experts who drew up the budget were indeed in line with the Cameroon National Union general policy declaration last February in Bafoussam with the determination to bolster growth and sustain the growth rate which our country is recording in a bad world economic climate.

The breakdown of the budget among respective government ministries gives a clear indication that priority will be given to the areas where our development problems are most acute - transport, communications, education, housing and health. The increase in the budgets of ministries related to these areas indicated this concern.

The money is much but its spending will have to be austere and its management extremely rigorous. The sacrosanct ideal of the government to sustain and bolster our development will collapse if unscrupulous and lustful managers leave bits of public money fall into their private pockets or sending back budgetary left-overs for rebates.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA--Sofia, 12 July--It was officially announced in this capital that Bulgaria and Cape Verde have decided to establish diplomatic relations on the embassy level. An official communique states that the two countries made this decision "as a result of a mutual desire to develop bonds of friendship and cooperation, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, independent and sovereign states and non-interference in the internal affairs of each nation." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jul 80 p 12] 2909

CSO: 4401

USSR DISAPPOINTED AT NONPARTICIPATION IN OLYMPIADS

Libreville L'UNION in French 11 Jun 80 p 4

[Article by Obame Emane]

[Excerpt] The Ambassadors of the Soviet Union and of Equatorial Guinea, Their Excellencies Gennadiy Uranov and Mba Ekua Miko were received in audience on Monday 9 May by the secretary of state of the Ministry of External Affairs and Cooperation, Mr Jean-Baptiste Ngomo Obiang.

In an interview granted to the newspaper, Mr Gennadiy Uranov declared that he had discussed three very important areas: the application of the agreements on cooperation signed between the Soviet Union and Gabon, our country's non participation in the Moscow Olympics and the next UN session on maritime rights.

With regard to the Moscow Olympic Games, the Soviet diplomat specified that "the Gabonese athletes would not be traveling to Moscow, not because the Gabonese authorities accepted the boycott recommended by the United States, but because they believe that their athletes have not yet reached the standards of Olympic competition. But he declared that he was disappointed by this decision for, he continued, "even a passive participation would have still been welcome. In this sense, it was regrettable that the United States had boasted of having carried along with them all the countries which would not be taking part in the Olympic games whatever the motive."

According to Mr Gennadiy Uranov, the Soviet delegation to the next United Nations Conference on Maritime Rights would support any resolution favoring Third World countries.

As regards bilateral cooperation, especially the cultural, commercial, economic and technical agreements signed between the two countries, the Soviet diplomat indicated that they would come into force as soon as they are approved by the two governments. The Soviet Government has already approved the last two agreements.

Although these texts are not yet ratified on either side, cooperation exists already between the Soviet Union and Gabon. Thus Gabon took part in 1978 and 1979 in the film festivals of Tashkent and Moscow, in which the Gabonese films "Ayouma" and "Tomorrow Is Another Day" were very successful. We may also mention the visit of the Russian physicians to Libreville, also that of the Russian boxing team.

Mr Gennadiy Uranov believes that the still embryonic commercial exchanges will experience the expected expansion as soon as the application of the different agreements becomes effective.

9018

CSO: 4400

BETTER MANAGEMENT OF OIL DERIVATIVES ADVOCATED

Libreville L'UNION in French 6 Jun 80 p 1

[Article by Makaya]

[Text] In our country over each oil well, we see great red, orange and yellow flames dancing joyfully. Proud of belonging to OPEC, we Gabonese are all well aware that they are "torcheres" and that this beautiful picture so full of promise is part of the oil folklore.

As for our petroleum engineers, they say that it is the "fatal gas". It occurs together with petroleum in the ground, and when the crude is extracted, it comes along with it. All that gas cannot be permitted to escape into the atmosphere, so it is burned. A total loss. It's as simple as that! Well, in other countries, they are smarter than we are! You may not see perhaps, beautiful "torcheres", but the gas is recovered. It is used to produce butane, propane, industrial gas. And gas sells now at a high, a very high price.

Well, then could we not also utilize our gas in an intelligent manner, instead of wasting it? Our gas is perhaps very fatal, but perhaps its loss is not as fatal as all that. And a few billions more in the State's moneybags are not to be sneezed at, after all. At a time of complete austerity, it is really hardly the moment to play with being the "flame throwers"

That's the way I feel!

9018

CS0:4400

PPP LEADER SCORES LIMANN POSITION ON VOTERS' REGISTER ISSUE

AB291737 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpt] At a news conference in Accra today, the Popular Front Party has expressed concern over what it describes as a determined effort by the president to interfere with the work of the electoral commissioner. In his statement, the general secretary of the party, Mr Da Rocha, said Ghanaians have very painful memories of a head of state interfering with the work of the electoral commissioner not so long ago.

[Begin Da Rocha recording] We are highly disturbed by what appears to be a determined effort by the president to interfere with the work of the electoral commissioner. We implore the Council of State and all other bodies or persons who are the president's advisors to advise him to be more circumspect in his choice of language and [word indistinct] when he wants to make important statements. [Applause] He should not forget that he is not the president for the PNP [People's National Party] only, but for all of us. He should be advised to leave the electoral commissioner alone. Having been given absolute control of the PNP, it is understandable that Dr Limann finds the constraints of the constitution [word indistinct]. Fortunately he cannot run Ghana as he runs the PNP. He will be well advised not to start. [Applause]

We have very painful and unpleasant memories of a head of state interfering with the electoral commissioner not so long ago. It is the fear of such interference and the necessity of preventing it which influenced the constitution makers in framing the provisions of it relating to the electoral commissioner. An electoral commissioner who is a kind of president's errand boy is of no use and cannot [few words indistinct]. [End recording]

Mr Da Rocha said the PPP considers the attack by the PNP on the registration exercise as an inexcusable breach of faith which [few words indistinct] on the president's agents for the postponement of the exercise.

[Begin Da Rocha recording] As for the reasons given by the president why registration should be postponed, they can only be described as calculated to mislead the public. Briefly, the reasons are that the registration will

interfere with the government's agricultural program; that at a time people are starving there was no point in wasting money on the registration of voters; that, in any case, the constitution provides that the register should be revised every 10 years and presumably therefore the current registration is premature and unconstitutional; that the district councils are the best authorities to decide who should have the [word indistinct]. Such is what can be gathered from the report of the president on radio and in the press.

In what way will the registration interfere with the agricultural program, assuming that there is even a good program with a reasonable prospect of success? Is President Linann seriously suggesting that because of registration our farmers will stop farming? He might just as well say that there should be no registration because it will prevent doctors and nurses from attending to patients, or employees of electricity corporation from generating electricity. [End recording]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

HALT OF PETROLEUM BYPRODUCTS--In an editorial headed: Oil Money, Stop the Loot, the FREE PRESS calls on the government to place a premium on petrochemical factories that can use the byproducts of the TEMA Refinery instead of the current practice of selling the residual oil to American companies for peanuts. The FREE PRESS says President Limann would be doing the nation a great service if he invites experts and financiers to establish a chain of petrochemical industries in the country. It notes that although Ghana continues to ship the residual oil from the TEMA Refinery to the United States, the public knows little about the income the nation derives from such transactions. The FREE PRESS says the country's oil imports should be handled entirely on government to government basis and urges the government to insure that in the purchase of crude oil there is no intermediary who lives on fat agency commissions. [Excerpt] [AB311449 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Jul 80]

CSO: 4420

TOURE SPEECH DEALS WITH HOSTAGES, AFGHANISTAN, U.S. NAVAL MANEUVERS

Conakry HOROYA in French 20 May 80 pp 5, 7

[Excerpts] President Ahmed Sekou Toure's Response to the Diplomatic Corps' Expression of Good Wishes

Excellency Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Excellencies Members of the Diplomatic Corps,

Comrades members of the Central Committee and the government,

In the name of the Guinean people, in the name of the directorate of their party-state, we should like to offer the members of the diplomatic corps our sincere gratitude for the expressions of confidence and esteem which their honorable spokesman was kind enough to offer in their name to the Guinean people. In turn, we should like to give you assurance of our sincere and firm desire to continue working to solidify the friendly relations, confidence and fertile cooperation which link our country to each of the states you represent.

Gentlemen members of the diplomatic corps, we should like to thank you once again and to assure you that the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, in cooperation with your countries, will continue to make its modest contribution to the happy solution of all international problems. A short time ago, you mentioned the serious tension prevailing in our world. In this sector also, there is no other remedy but the truth.

As soon as one tells the truth, problems will find an easy solution.

For example, in Iran we support the revolution being engaged in by the people! We feel that the people of Iran are a people like all other peoples. It is up to them to conduct their revolution as they understand it. We support the Iranian revolution; however, we are also a revolutionary people and do not wish to confuse revolution and revolt! That is why we condemn the principle of the taking of hostages practiced today by Iran. No true and honest revolution has the right to proceed in this manner, namely placing innocent persons in a state of arrest. Out of respect for

revolutionary truth, we are forced to recognize that it is a crime; whether this crime is committed by friends or enemies, the label is still the same! If the whole world were to react in that way, the hostage problem would be resolved.

One should not trample the truth to save this or that interest. That is not, we repeat, the political line followed by the PDG.

The problem of Afghanistan should also be viewed from the same perspective. We have had occasion to analyze the situation created in that country, and our analysis is ever impersonal. We have activist solidarity relations with all parties of the revolution, all socialist states. However, for us socialism, revolution, parties and revolutionary trade unions all should be designed to serve as a dynamic means for the advancement of the universal society. And that is why, in the name of the revolution, in the name of socialism, we would be unable to commit injustices. That is why the Guinean revolution has condemned the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. We remain grateful to the USSR which has been giving the people of Guinea, their party and their government valued assistance since our national independence; we feel that this gratitude will be eternal. However, it should not keep us from telling the truth and saying that the people of Afghanistan are worthy of being respected by all countries without exception. Its people should sovereignly endow themselves with the regime and government they want; the fact that the government has this or that orientation is the business of the people of Afghanistan. Another choice should not be imposed on the Afghan people, for it is up to them, and to them alone, the sole source of legitimacy and legality, it is up to the people, we say, to endow themselves with a regime of their choice. If all countries were to act in the same way, without engaging in anti-Sovietism but by telling the truth, we feel that the Soviet Union would withdraw from Afghanistan without delay to the great satisfaction of all the peoples who would like to see the personality and interests of every nation, big or small, respected everywhere.

Today, in another region, in the Caribbean, we are witnessing threats hanging over Cuba. We are of the group which will say that these threats also have no *raison d'être*, for we would be making the same mistake as that which we recognize as having been committed in Afghanistan. The will of the people is that these threats should also stop at once. That is why, in associating the three problems, namely the principle of the taking of hostages, which we must combat to assure the release of the hostages taken in Iran; the use of force by a foreign country to attack the independence and sovereignty of another country, concerning which we must absolutely use international means to ensure the evacuation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops; and, finally, American maneuvers around Cuba. By associating these three problems, we say, we will have the force to assure the complete freedom of Cuba so that military maneuvers around the island will no longer be conducted in its territorial waters.

Therefore, the manner in which problems are posed indicates the nature of the policy we practice. Our policy is impersonal; it is not the policy of one race, neither the black nor the white race; and, although we are Moslems, the policy is not religious, for Islam, as a religion, tells us that it is man whom we must serve; it is society above all which we must serve. Islam teaches us that man was not created for religion; it was rather religion which was created for social happiness. Therefore, it is a question of directing everything toward this finality, namely the happiness of the universal society, the happiness of every man among each people. When the analysis is made on the basis of these postulates, it is certain that, no matter what the site of the conflicts may be, no matter what may be the circumstances of the confrontations, the response will always be positive. Under these conditions, the response will always contribute to the strengthening of morale which subtends the life of our humanity and will always be considered as welcome at the level of our people.

Ready for the revolution!
Ahmed Sekou Toure

8143
CSO: 4400

'LE MONDE' ARTICLE ON TOURE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT DENOUNCED

Conakry HOROYA in French 23 May 80 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "They Drop Their Masks". For related article see JPRS 75823, 4 Jun 80, No 2253 of this series, p 43]

[Excerpts] A despicable agent of we know not what imperialist office, for there are many offices of this kind, a despicable fellow, one Pierre Biarnes, who is lurking in Dakar under the cover of "correspondent of the French daily newspaper, LE MONDE," takes delight in the assassination attempt perpetrated on 14 May against the leader of the Guinean revolution, deplores the failure of the ignoble objective which imperialism and its lackeys, including Biarnes, have set, namely to decapitate the Guinean revolution to subjugate the people of Guinea and pillage its natural resources which everyone knows are fabulous; and they are drawing a red herring across the trail to finalize the preparations for the next blow which is already programmed.

Such were the methods used by that miserable Pierre Biarnes to carry out his mission which his imperialist masters entrusted to him.

The revolutionary people of Guinea, the many ambassadors accredited to Conakry, whose members travel about our country with complete freedom, the many delegations from Africa, America, Asia and Europe present in Conakry at the time of these painful events have all been able to appreciate the extent of the horror at this satanical effort by Biarnes, who takes sadistical pleasure in drooling over his many victims of that odious imperialist crime.

Several African and foreign newspapers, horrified by the acts committed by Biarnes, an undercover agent for the foul crimes of imperialism, could not refrain from giving him the response he merits.

Among others, we quote the Moroccan newspaper, MAROC SOIR, dated 21 May 1980 which, under the byline of Abdellatif Bennis, published the following commentary.

Programmed Correspondent

"The honorable correspondent of LE MONDE in Dakar and probably of other very private services, does not appear to have President Sekou Toure close to his heart.

"From the Senegalese capital, he tore into Conakry tooth and nail, describing its top leader as a 'dictator' and his government as 'personal.'

"One would have considered this the free expression of political thinking if the so-called journalist had not taken it upon himself to announce his colors by emphasizing that Guinea is increasingly playing the West's card and that the failed attack against President Sekou Toure (whose happy outcome he seems to regret) was in fact directed against the supporters of a financial and economic opening toward the Western world.

"Is he a journalist or dispenser of justice, this Pierre Biarnes?

"He is perhaps neither the one or the other. And it would be enough to see against whom he writes to understand on whose behalf he is shouting ...!"

A.B.

We had promised ourselves that we would no longer respond to bandits; however, when they insult the dead and wounded innocent victims of imperialism and when plans are being made cynically for the next criminal blow, as Biarnes, the bandit, is doing, how can we remain silent, for if it is Biarnes who writes, it is the newspaper, LE MONDE, which publishes?

Ready for the revolution!

Conakry, 22 May 1980

8143

CSO: 4400

COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY IN HEALTH FIELD OUTLINED

Conakry HOROYA in French 21 May 80 pp 1, 7

[Article by Roger Goto Zomou]

[Text] Discussions began yesterday in the People's Palace between Guinean and Hungarian experts on a draft agreement in the public health sector covering the period 1981-1982.

This first meeting is the point of departure for effective and operational health cooperation between our country and Hungary.

Among the many provisions of this draft agreement between the two parties, the following are worthy of mention:

1. Exchange of the results of research and information dealing with health education programs and teaching publications and materials.
2. Exchange of the text of health laws and medical information bulletins (one copy).
3. Communication at the end of each year of a list of congresses and symposia which will be held during the year in both countries, with place, date and program provided 2 months before they are held.
4. Exchange of information about methods used and results obtained in the public hygiene sector and the use of antiseptics and their results.
5. Information about important epidemiological problems which could impact on the health situation in the two countries and the fight against contagious diseases.
6. Exchange at the request of each party of medical publications, magazines and specialized films.
7. Promotion of direct cooperation between universities, research institutes and medical and pharmaceutical sciences societies of the two countries.

8. Assurance of additional training for Guinean cadres.

Let us note that the Hungarian delegation which arrived in our country Tuesday morning, 20 May, is headed by the vice minister of health, Dr Imre Hutian.

As for the Guinean side, the discussions are being headed by Dr Robert Barry, inspector general of health, who is accompanied by several other Guinean doctors.

The Hungarian delegation will visit the hospital centers of Conakry and Kindia.

8143

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

SOVIET SWIMMING INSTRUCTOR--On 25 May 1980, Comrade Evgeni Sytine, a Soviet swimming instructor, arrived in our capital. A master emeritus of the sport and trainer of the USSR women's team, Sytine has been sent here by one of the greatest countries in the world to spend a month helping our young swimmers develop their skills in this water sport. His presence in itself is a comfort to our people who have friendly relations with the peoples of the USSR. [Excerpt] [Conakry HOROYA in French 30 May 80 p 8] 8143

PRISONERS' WIVES ASSOCIATION--The French wives of nine Guinean political prisoners have formed the Association of French families of political prisoners in Guinea. In its first communique, the association notes that during his official visit to Guinea in December 1978, President Giscard d'Estaing had asked President Sekou Toure to free these prisoners, and that the Guinean president's promise to do so has not been kept. The nine men have been imprisoned or have disappeared for at least 8 years. Among them are Gen Noumandian Keita, former chief of staff of the Guinean army, and Camara Balla, former minister of commerce, as well as form ambassador Fadiala Keita. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jul 80 p 6]

CSO: 4400

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

BILATERAL TRADE WITH BRAZIL--Rio de Janeiro, 22 Jun--Guinea-Bissau and Brazil have decided to create a joint commercial enterprise to develop bilateral trade, a source in Rio de Janeiro reported Saturday. Luis Cabral, president of Guinea-Bissau, who is on an official visit to Brazil, met Saturday with representatives of the Association of Brazilian Exporters to discuss creation of this new enterprise, for which Guinea-Bissau will provide 70 percent of the capital, 30 percent to be funded by Brazil. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jun 80 p 10]

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR--The Soviet Union has named Lev Krylov as ambassador to Guinea-Bissau, TASS announced yesterday. Krylov will replace Vyacheslav Semenov in that post. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jun 80 p 10]

CABRAL TO PORTUGAL--Bissau, 13 July--During the third week of August, President Luis Cabral of Guinea-Bissau will pay a private visit of 8 days to Portugal, where he will be the guest of Ramalho Eanes. ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] also learned that President Cabral invited his Portuguese counterpart to pay a private visit to Guinea-Bissau, which is scheduled to take place in 1981, whether he is reelected or not. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jul 80 p 8] 2909

CSO: 4401

SOUTH AFRICAN HARRASSMENT OF LESOTHO CITIZENS CHARGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 80 p 10

/Text/

MASERU. — The Lesotho Government has protested to the South African Government about alleged "harrassment and shooting of its citizens in South Africa". Radio Lesotho announced yesterday.

The radio said the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr E R Sekhonyana, on Wednesday summoned all heads of resident diplomatic missions and representatives of international agencies to brief them on the incidents.

It said Mr Tabanyane Maqeko, of Makhoakhoeng, in the district of Butha-Buthe, was detained and beaten up by South African police in a Bethlehem police station last Friday. He had travelled to Bethlehem to fetch his wife and children from a refugee camp in the town.

Mr Maqeko's passport, blankets and personal documents were confiscated by the police, the radio said.

After beating him up, the South African police dropped Mr Maqeko at the Fouriesburg border post.

In another incident, a Lesotho man, Mr Molefi Babu, of Pheka, in the Leribe district, was reported to have

been shot at and wounded by three White South Africans on the Somerset farm in Clocolan district in the Free State last Sunday, the radio said.

Also in Maseru yesterday the Lesotho Minister of the Interior Chief Sekhonyana Maseribane, said Lesotho was the only country on the African continent that did not have provision for refugee camps.

Welcoming five former South African citizens as Lesotho citizens at a swearing-in ceremony, he said his country had opened its doors to all Africans to live in the mountain kingdom.

Among the five citizens was a South African political refugee and member of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Gabriel Sandamela, and Mr Molefi Molefi, son of Mr Joe Molefi, a former South African journalist, who left the country in 1963.

Mr Sandamela, who holds a BA degree in economics from the University of Lesotho, is currently head of Lesotho's low-cost housing scheme. Mr Molefi holds a BSc degree.

SOVIET ENVOY DEPARTS, PRAISES COOPERATION

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 23 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Two ambassadors about to depart came to take final leave yesterday morning of President Didier Ratsiraka at the State Palace of Ambohitsorohitra: first His Excellency Mr Salah Ibrahim (Arab Republic of Egypt) and His Excellency Mr Alexander Alexeyev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps).

No less appreciated was the homage rendered to the influence of the Soviet ambassador. Other than the fact that this [gentleman] is amply deserving of it, the chief of state took the occasion to make a clarification on the sale of Soviet arms to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar (RDM), an action which is setting certain distressed people to gossiping. This time there is great anticipation for the big parade of 26 June to see the latest acquisitions for the People's Armed Forces.

The Ambassador of the USSR

As for His Excellency Mr Alexander Alexeyev, he has represented the Soviet people and government in Madagascar for 6 years. He played a large part in consolidating friendly and cooperative relations between the USSR and the RDM.

President Didier Ratsiraka stated, in particular: "The Malagasy people and I are happy to have known you. You contributed greatly to expanding and deepening the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Madagascar. Thanks to your efforts, we have been able to obtain a certain amount of assistance from the Soviet Union. I can cite at random the 200 tractors, the helicopter and the Yak-40 given free of charge, and the Antonov-26, also free; you have loaned us an Antonov-12, which has been here for 2 years now. And then, from the point of view of armament, you delivered weapons to us not withstanding at a price certainly lower than the prices we would have had to pay elsewhere. There is a lot of talk about these weapons coming from the Soviets and the socialist countries, saying, 'Why is Madagascar going into debt to buy all these arms?' The thing is, we are an independent country; we want to defend our country first of all

with arms that we have purchased and then because these arms did not cost us as much as is believed, since they were supplied to us by friendly countries.

"Secondly, compared to other countries of the Third World, I think that with the size of Madagascar and the population of Madagascar, we have not made enormous military expenditures. We have chosen rather to emphasize development and we are currently following a policy of investing to the utmost; with all of this in mind, I would ask you please to transmit to President Leonid Brezhnev my best regards, my thanks also for the help he has given you, and all my wishes for happiness, success and prosperity for the people of the Soviet Union and also for you and your family."

Finally taking the floor, His Excellency Mr Alexander Alexeyev said: "It has been with great satisfaction that I have spent 6 years here. To be sure, not everything was accomplished that was planned, but I think that we started almost from zero when I arrived. We proceeded to establish our diplomatic relations. We made great progress, especially in the area of mutual acquaintance between our two peoples. Now you are much better acquainted with the Soviet Union, and the fraternal Soviet people can say as much for the Great Island.

"In other respects, I am very pleased at having contributed to the organization of your trip to the USSR." After having thanked the Malagasy chief of state for the assistance rendered by the Revolutionary Power in accomplishing its mission, the Soviet diplomat expressed to him, as well as to the Malagasy people, his wishes for success and prosperity.

9589

CSO: 4400

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 22 May 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] At the end of its stay at Antananarivo, upon the invitation of the Madagascar Solidarity Committee, the delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa, headed by Mr Vladimir Tsvetkov, made a statement early yesterday evening at the House of Soviet-Malagasy Friendship on the activities of his organization, which this year is celebrating its 25th anniversary.

Among the invited guests attending this gathering were the directors of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM), Supreme Revolutionary Councillors (CSR) Richard Andriamanjato and Arsene Ratsifehera, Minister Gisele Rabesahala, Dr Charles Randriananja, as well as the deputies of the National Popular Assembly (ANP).

After having expressed his joy at having resided in Madagascar, Mr Vladimir Tsvetkov affirmed that, during the 25 years of its existence, his movement had seen the remarkable victories of the peoples of Africa and Asia who have struggled for their independence and national sovereignty, as well as their social progressist transformations and their efforts at economic expansion.

These past few years, faithful to the principle of international solidarity, the Soviet Committee has become one of the most democratic armies of the contemporary front. It constitutes one of the 80 organizations represented within the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPS0).

Mobilization

The Soviet Solidarity Committee has as its goals to mobilize Soviet opinion in favor of the ever-increasing support for the struggle of the Asian and African peoples for their national liberation and independence. It likewise represents Soviet opinion within the International Movement, [which is] based in Cairo and which participates in all the international demonstrations organized within the framework of this movement. Finally, it maintains bilateral relations with the solidarity organizations of the

countries of Asia and Africa and ties with the international bodies which struggle against racism and apartheid.

These bilateral relations allow it to exchange opinions, viewpoints, delegations and news to coordinate activities among organizations.

Its purpose: the unconditional liquidation of the colonialist system and of the oppression for the freedom of the African and Asian peoples.

At present the Soviet committee is working on several crucial international problems.

Current Goals

It is charged with mobilizing world public opinion in favor of solidarity with the struggle of the Iranian people and especially of the Afghan people against imperialist intrigues and reactionary provocations.... Within this framework an international gathering of solidarity with the Afghan people is scheduled in Kabul next July.

It is also working for world support for the struggle of the people of Kampuchea, for "it is a large task to support it by all the means (political, economic, material, moral) in its struggle to liquidate the vestiges of the old regime, that is, in the national reconstruction."

One of the current main tasks of the Soviet Solidarity Committee is also to support the peoples of socialist Vietnam and Laos. And, of course, the problem of the Middle East always remains on its agenda; the committee renders its assistance in organizing demonstrations and international conferences in favor of the Palestinian people.

On the African continent the Soviet committee is exerting its efforts to support the national liberation organizations in South Africa, the African National Congress (ANC), and especially the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), for "at the present time the problem of Namibia is a burning issue and we are striving to increase our efforts to support SWAPO and the Namibian people. For the imperialist powers want to introduce a neocolonial plan to solve the problem of independence. Similar machinations can also be seen within the United Nations to divide the Namibian people. And at the end of 1980 an international conference of solidarity with the Namibian people will be held."

Towards Cold War

"At present," continued Mr Tsvetkov, "the international situation has become aggravated because of the radical turnabout caused by the policy of President Carter towards a cold war and the provocations to international conflicts.

"Under these complex conditions of the international situation, we must effectively activate our movement to form with the other solidarity committees a united front against these threats of President Carter's policy."

Among these provocations, these threats of the Carter policy, there is the problem of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf where there are concentrated American military forces made up of 32 warships, two aircraft carriers with 300 aircraft, more than 10,000 marines, not forgetting American efforts to conquer new strategic bases in the Indian Ocean (Oman, Somalia ...) and its strengthening of its base at Diego Garcia.

"All of the regrouped committees can organize a campaign against military escalation in the Ocean and the Persian Gulf in favor of a peace zone."

And, moreover, at the end of June and beginning of July the International Movement will organize an international gathering on the Persian Gulf, and in late 1980--early 1981, another one on the Indian Ocean, the peace zone....

Let us note that during its stay at Antananarivo, the delegation of the Soviet Committee on Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa had some very fruitful talks with their Malagasy counterparts, with the directors of the AKFM and, yesterday afternoon, with President Andrianarhinjaka.

"With the different problems that have come up," says Mr Tsvetkov, "we have noted that we hold the same positions with regard to the current international problems and we were able to exchange viewpoints on resolving certain important problems."

This meeting ended in rambling discussions over refreshments served by the management of the House of Soviet-Malagasy Friendship.

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CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

TRAORE REBUKES STATE ENTERPRISE HEADS--At 2030 on Friday 23 July, President Moussa Traore answered questions posed by L'ECONOMISTE, the information organ of the ministry in charge of state companies and enterprises. [Begin recording] I wish to make it clear that all our state companies and enterprises have actually subsidized the private sector or private communities from the day of their establishment to this day. Nearly 20 billion Malian francs have been diverted from their initial destinations to strengthen and even to establish private companies which, without these financial means, could not have been created. The heads of our state companies and enterprises have not only enriched themselves at the expense of our state sector; they have also criminally smothered the state sector by allowing the establishment and reinforcement of competing companies. Of course, the coexistence of the public sector, the private sector and the joint private and public sector constitutes the pivot of our economic development program. However, this should in no way be detrimental to our state companies and enterprises which are the gains of the people and the very expression of our sovereignty. [End recording] [Excerpts] [AB281225 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 27 Jul 80]

CSU: 4400

MOZAMBIQUE

DOS SANTOS AT CEMA MEETING STRESSES SUPERIORITY OF SOCIALISM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jun 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] Prague--CEMA, the socialist countries' economic organization, has once again confirmed its internationalist solidarity with developing countries. During the 3-day conference in Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia, the ministerial conference which ended yesterday stressed the support of the CEMA member nations for the developing countries and for their efforts to achieve full economic independence, to eliminate exploitation by imperialist monopolies and to achieve their right to control their own resources.

"Guided by the principles of internationalism," the final document states, "the CEMA nations support, bilaterally and multilaterally, the young states embarking on the socialist path of development, and support the other developing countries in their rapid economic development and consolidation of their political and economic independence."

The chiefs of state of the 10 CEMA member nations and Yugoslavia discussed mainly the coordination of their economic plans for the 5 years from 1981 through 1985.

The delegations examined the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American countries for their economic and political independence.

Participating as observers were Mozambique, Democratic Yemen, Angola, Afghanistan, Laos and Socialist Ethiopia, whose delegations were present from the opening to the closing session of the meeting.

As Marcelino dos Santos, chief of the Mozambican delegation, stated: "The participation of Mozambique and other countries that have freed themselves from the colonial yoke is an indication of the development of the economic organization of the socialist countries."

Dos Santos, a member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee for economic policy, declared he had observed how the member countries of this organization were increasingly uniting forces for the good of the people.

"In this conference, we can once again see for ourselves the importance of socialist economic integration, which is reflected in the rapid progress and the goals that have been achieved. These results give us courage and confidence that the development of cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the CEMA nations will provide important prerequisites for the building of a socialist order in our country." Mozambique believes that the establishment of such relations, based on mutual advantage, will contribute to the development process in each country.

Referring to the development of our country, dos Santos said the FRELIMO Party has declared the 1980's to be the decade of victory over underdevelopment.

"It is necessary to strengthen the leadership role of the party, which has based its activities on Marxist-Leninist principles. Treaties and cooperation accords in agriculture have already been concluded with the socialist countries. The strengthening and substantive development of these contacts are necessary for us to achieve the material bases for socialism in our country," he declared. "Participation in this conference by Mozambique and other countries that have freed themselves from the colonial yoke is a sign of the development of the economic organization of the socialist countries. It is also a sign of the possibility of cooperation between developed and underdeveloped nations. The successes of the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world attest to the superiority of socialism," declared Marcelino dos Santos.

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CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

CENTRALIZATION NEEDED IN FOREIGN TRADE, IMPORT MECHANISMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jun 80 p 3

[Excerpts] In the process of ridding ourselves of the old laws and other obsolete regulations which do not reflect the country's actual situation with respect to imports and exports, new operating methods are being implemented, which will eliminate some of the major bottlenecks in this sector and will create the groundwork for the destruction of the bureaucratic myth that "We have always done it this way," which prevails in the area of foreign trade. Up to now, we have gone over the entire system and analyzed the major bottlenecks, and are preparing to draft a combination of laws and regulations to revise the entire process, making it operative and suited to the new political, social and economic reality of the country.

After the launching of the Political and Organizational Offensive, an operation involving various agencies was carried out, aimed at analyzing the bottlenecks that cause the sluggishness in the import system and the delays in the movement of merchandise, a situation that has given rise to serious socioeconomic problems. Particular attention was given to the irregular supply of raw materials and parts for industries and of essential products on the market.

Within the scope of this study, in which several ministerial agencies played a part, countless situations were uncovered, originating in the fact that the import-export sector is still ruled by obsolete laws and regulations that do not take into account the new situation in the People's Republic of Mozambique. Moreover, it was noted the employment of personnel under the obsolete regulations hampers their proper performance in light of the new economic and social function of commodities in our society today, since the collective use of the commodities is unlike that of the private importer under the former colonial capitalist regime.

The fact that the importers, even state entities, are scattered reduces the country's capacity to do business abroad, to obtain the best prices and conditions of payment by placing very large orders. For example, if 10 importers are buying bolts, they will certainly not obtain the prices and conditions of payment that could be obtained by a single importer, supplying the entire country with the product.

With the creation of the foreign trade enterprises, it is possible to cover the needs of any one sector of economic activity and thus to increase its bargaining ability. Therefore, it was entirely suitable to create state foreign trade enterprises, such as INTERQUIMICA, INTERMETAL, PESCOM INTERNATIONAL and ENACOMO.

However, since vast numbers of products are imported and exported, the foreign trade enterprises were found to be insufficient in number to respond adequately in this phase (the aforementioned enterprises replaced over 3,000 private importers). The situation calls for their expansion and specialization by groups of products, to avoid the present trend toward dispersion.

At this time, some outside firms (mainly strategic enterprises) are still authorized to import directly, because of the above-mentioned incapacity of the foreign trade enterprises.

In the future, however, only the foreign trade enterprises should be handling imports, not only to improve the country's bargaining power, but because the state must exercise effective control over imports and exports to prevent the loss of foreign exchange reserves through over-and under-billing in the price of commodities, as has happened previously, and to insure that the foreign products the country needs are acquired under the best terms with respect to price and quality.

It will require coherent and continued effort on the part of the existing foreign trade enterprises to move forward with their organization, to overcome the shortcomings that many of them still evidence in their operations.

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CSO: 4401

TAKE-OFF OF DE LUXE TOURISM CONTEMPLATED

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 16 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] The region of Maputo in Mozambique will be host for 1 week to a group of 20 tourists from Zimbabwe on 17 August, national director of tourism, Mario Trindade has announced.

According to Trindade, this experimental program, the first to be set up since independence in 1975, is aimed at making tourism take off once again in progressive style.

A delegation from Zimbabwe is expected in Maputo to study the development of tourist activities in the region of Beira together with the Mozambican authorities. The delegation will pay special attention to the organization of mixed operations combining Zimbabwean capital and Mozambican potential.

A total of 30 safaris will be organized during the next 3 months on the initiative of a European professional hunter. These trips have been sold mostly to Italian citizens, but the Mozambican Government intends to launch its own safari program in April 1981, Trindade noted.

Mozambican authorities want to develop a kind of tourism quite different from that practiced before independence, he stressed.

In 1973, according to the calculations of the Portuguese colonial authorities, the country received 60,000 visitors--mainly Rhodesian whites--in the region of Beira in the north and from South Africa in region of Maputo [as published].

However, these visitors--sometimes nicknamed "banana tourists" because they only purchased fresh fruit locally--only used to spend an average of \$8 apiece. They would bring in canned food and provisions and exchange their foreign currency on the black market, thus depriving the government of anticipated revenue.

These practices are now unacceptable and South Africans could only be allowed in for a deluxe kind of tourism, the modalities of which are still not defined, Trindade indicated.

The director of national tourism concluded by saying that hotel facilities, which are suffering from a lack of personnel, must now be revamped. A mass tourism for the Mozambican population should also be organized.

CSO: 4400

MOZAMBIQUE

AMASP SECRETARY: FRELIMO IS NOT ANTIRELIGIOUS

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 506, 22 Jun 80 p 30

[Report on interview with Abner Sansao Mutemba, secretary general-designate of the AMASP [Mozambican Association for Solidarity Among Peoples], in Maputo, date not given]

[Excerpts] In the closing session of the AMASP Constitutive Congress, the name of the organization's secretary general was revealed. It is to be Abner Sansao Mutemba. He was appointed by the party, and the announcement of his name was greeted with a lengthy ovation in the auditorium. The AMASP secretariat also includes Abdul Karim Vazirna, Jose Antonio Sebastiao and Esperanca Machavele.

My meeting with Abner Sansao Mutemba was in a different atmosphere. It was not in the hectic auditorium where the conference took place. I was received in a room of the Juvenile Court of Maputo, where the AMASP secretary general-designate works as a judge.

He was a vivacious speaker, answering my questions with precision.

"I was born in Gaza in 1916, in the locale of Chicumbane, Xai-Xai District. "I was educated at the Swiss Mission, where I completed the fourth grade. I worked at the packing house docks as a countermarker. "Then I took a nursing course and specialized in entomology."

Mutemba told me that although he was the best student in the nursing course, he earned very little, about 1,500 escudos, whereas colleagues who had studied the same material and knew no more than he did earned about 5,000 escudos. This was under the colonial system.

He spoke about his job with Radio Mozambique, at that time the Voice of Mozambique, and his current work.

But what did he think about the activity of the AMASP? We came to the topic that had brought me to interview Abner Sansar Mutemba.

"I think it will be instrumental in increasing popular participation in solidarity with other peoples. We must mobilize the people and make them understand our goals, in order to obtain their support."

The nature of the AMASP, an organization open to all, without distinction as to faith, color, race or even ideology, will permit greater participation.

"We must explain this very well. The requirements for admission to the party are of one type. They are different for admission to the mass democratic organizations. The AMASP statutes state very clearly that any Mozambican citizen may join the organization."

But will the religious members of the public understand this? "We must explain FRELIMO's position on religion to them. They will understand. There is great confusion here about religion. The party does not attack the faithful, nor their faiths. What the party intends is that religion does not interfere in matters that do not concern it.

"But we are going to make this clear, and this will encourage individuals to take part in the association."

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CSO: 4401

PRIVATE OFFERS TO TAKE OVER ABANDONED FARMS REPORTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jul 80 p 2

[Excerpts] "In the past, there was an extensive green area here in Maputo. It was the colonists who produced on it; and when they abandoned the farms, the production stopped. What should we do?

"We have land to cultivate. Here in Infulene, Marracuene, Manhica, Matutune, Boane, Moamba and Namaacha, where the colonists were previously and produced on it. (...) From all those areas there came the tomatoes, kale, cabbage, onions, potatoes, rice, corn, beans, cassava, lettuce, bananas and everything that this city consumed. (...) From those areas there came the beef, milk, chickens, rabbits and swine. We shall produce all this again." (Speech by the President of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, on 18 March.

A great deal came from these areas to supply the city then called Lourenco Marques. Today, there are many more people in the capital, but far less use is made of these areas to produce what is needed for consumption. This is why the queues continue at present, and people cannot purchase what used to come from the areas surrounding the capital before.

Previously, owing either to a lesser demand or a larger production of food-stuffs, it was easy to envision new locations for the enhancement and diversification of the food supply. Even families with a large household could prepare various dishes that would make one's mouth water.

Today, even the large hotels cannot afford (and there is nothing luxurious about it) to serve turkey or pigeon. In the past, they were supplied by the producers established on the farms in those areas; but, after their departure, even a chicken took a long time to obtain waiting in line, and with uncertainty. How did we reach this situation?

On one of the afternoons when President Samora Machel visited various sectors of activity in Maputo, in connection with the political and organizational offensive started by him at the beginning of this year, the recovery of the

green areas to supply the city was one of the matters discussed in depth in a dialog with the population which gathered at one of the sites visited at the time. On this occasion, the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution summarized the reasons for this state of affairs as being the result of the habits of many people who use their hands for pillows instead of going to work, surrounded by all the facilities for producing not only what they need, but also enough to supply the market.

And, in recent years, people engaged in productive activities in the rural areas are still flowing into the city by the tens of thousands, and living at the expense of relatives who have jobs, or confine themselves to selling tangerines or ears of corn on the corner. The majority of those who are in the areas with facilities for production, some on farms which were very good formerly, are not equipped to make use of them feasibly.

In fact, in the aforementioned areas there are all the basic facilities for the production and creation of the goods that have been cited, from fertile soil to even infrastructures which have now been merely abandoned or which were illegally occupied then and are being used irrationally.

This situation is almost a general rule in those areas. There are but few people there who have become established and who are working hard to derive all the benefits which the facilities offer.

Able Individuals Want to Invest

On the other hand, while only a small number of the people settled there are feasibly exploiting the potential that they have available, and thus the market continues to lack products that could be produced there, it is known that there are now many individuals interested in investing. They are persons who are financially and technically capable, and who would know how to derive every advantage that the land and the infrastructures offer.

The interest of these individuals was aroused particularly after President Samora Machel's speech on 18 March, following which there began appearing many requests at both the DINAGECA [National Directorate for Geography and Survey] and the Executive Council.

There are even people who have come from other parts of the country, prompted by the minimal information that they have concerning these areas, for the purpose of investing. Some even contacted our staff, to find out how they could submit their requests, and what the possibility was of starting work immediately.

The Exceptions That Are Made

As we noted elsewhere in this text, for the implementation of the program for the green areas, there is now an effort under way to take stock of the situation of the infrastructures that exist in the areas which were exploited during the colonial period.

This is why the requests which are now being submitted for the concession of the farms have not yet been answered. However, certain exceptions have been made. There are many individuals seized by a desire to begin work, some of whom show a certain capacity for recovering again what is slowly being ruined.

Insofar as we are concerned, it is precisely with respect to those individuals that some exceptions should be made. Anyone who has money and a desire to recover what we are wasting with the passage of time should not be kept waiting. That spirit and that ability must be gained and used to advantage.

2909

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Dozens of messages from heads of state and governments all over the world, and from parties and international organizations, have arrived at the Office of the President of the Republic and the Foreign Affairs Ministry, saluting the fifth anniversary of Mozambique's independence.

In his message, Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the PAIGC and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, congratulated the Mozambican people for the great victories they have achieved, and declared his certainty that his country and Mozambique will continue to "march together on the path of peace, justice and progress, ever more united and determined to go forward to new and greater victories in the service of our peoples and of Africa."

For his part, Leonid Brezhnev, the highest Soviet leader, declared that the USSR greatly values the decision of the Mozambican people, led by the FRELIMO Party, to follow the path of the construction of socialism. "Mozambique's anti-imperialist foreign policy, its active role in the decolonization of southern Africa, where the national liberation movement has recently won great victories, has gained broad international recognition," reads the message from the Soviet statesman.

Hua GuoFeng, prime minister of the Council of State of the People's Republic of China, expressed the support of the Chinese Government and people for Mozambique in its decision to concentrate its efforts "on the achievement of economic independence, developing relations of economic cooperation, based on mutual benefit, with the countries of southern Africa and other countries of the world."

Numerous Third World countries also sent messages saluting the anniversary of our national independence. An example is a message from Saffam Husayn, who wishes "prosperity for the people of Mozambique and the continued development of the relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries."

The Western nations also hailed the anniversary of Mozambique's independence. James Carter, U.S. chief of state, offered Samora Machel best wishes from the American people, declaring: "You can be assured of our willingness to strengthen the relations of good will and mutual understanding that characterize the friendly relations between our two countries."

The Organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America stressed the fact that 25 June is the 18th anniversary of the founding of FREMLIMO, which is considered an "important step in the overthrow of Portuguese colonialism."

There were also congratulatory messages from Didier Ratsiraka, president of Madagascar; Mengistu Haile-Mariam, president of Ethiopia; Mathieu Kerekou, president of Benin; Kim Il Sung, president of the DPRK; Nguyen Huu Tho, president of Vietnam; Pham Van Dong, prime minister of Vietnam; Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of Yugoslavia; Heng Samrin, president of Kampuchea; Gustav Husak, president of Czechoslovakia; Todor Zhivkov, president of Bulgaria; Erich Honecker, president of the GDR; Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania; Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party; Pal Losonczi, president of Hungary; Haxhi Lleshi, president of Albania; Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria; Mohamed Ben Yahia, Algeria's foreign affairs minister; Mohamed Siad Barre, president of Somalia; Juvenal Habyarimana, president of Rwanda; Sewoosagar Ramgoolam, prime minister of Mauritius; Kamuzu Banda, president of Malawi; Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Camaroon; Habib Bourguiba, president of Tunisia; Sanjiva Reddy, president of India; Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Zayid bin Sultan Al Nahayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates; Karl Carstens, president of the FRG; Edward Schreyer, governor general of Canada; Baudouin I, king of Belgium; Spyros Kyprianou, president of Cyprus, Juan Carlos I, king of Spain; Valery Giscard D'Estaing, president of France; Alessandro Pertini, president of the Republic of Italy; Lars Werener, president of the Swiss Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist; Gro Holm, president of the Norwegian Council for Southern Africa; Aleksey Kosygin, chairman, USSR Council of Ministers; Elizabeth II, queen of Great Britain; Georges-Andre Chevallaz, president of the Swiss Confederation; Alberto Grandi, president of the National Hydrocarbons Group ENI-ENTE; and Claude Cheysson, member of the Commission of the EEC Development Council.

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CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN VOLUNTEER BRIGADE--A volunteer work brigade consisting of 100 young people from Bulgaria will soon be arriving in our country. This information was released yesterday morning to the national news media by Todor Kiurkchiev, secretary of the Central Committee of that European country's Dimitrovia Communist Youth Union, a few moments after his arrival at Mavalane airport from the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Todor Kiurkchiev also said that the sending of these brigade members to our country was a continuation of many other endeavors being carried out in connection with the relations that exist between this Bulgarian youth organization and the OJM [Mozambican Youth Organization]. The Bulgarian youth leader received greetings from Amelia Mbanzima, member of the National Secretariat of the Mozambican Youth Organization, who was at the airport, accompanied by other OJM cadres, awaiting the arrival of that delegation. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jul 80 p 1] 2909

CANADIAN FOOD AID--Maputo (AIM)--This year, Mozambique will be receiving a food donation worth 1.5 million Canadian dollars from the Government of Canada. According to a memorandum signed the day before yesterday in the Mozambican capital between the two countries, the aid will consist of a supply of 4,686 tons of wheat given to Mozambique. This memorandum was signed by the national director of international cooperation, Janet Rae Mondlane, representing Mozambique, while the ambassador from Canada accredited to Mozambique, S. Bacon, signed for Canada. The donation is a result of the series of appeals made by both the United Nations and the Secretariat of the Commonwealth, as well as the Mozambican Government itself, calling for the surmounting of the country's problems resulting from the imposition of economic sanctions upon Rhodesia. This is the fifth shipment of food donated by Canada to Mozambique since the latter's independence in 1975. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jul 80 p 3] 2909

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

PORTY TERRORISTS KILLED--Forty terrorists have died during operations by the South African and South-West African security forces in the operational area during the past fortnight. This has been announced in Windhoek by the second in command of the South-West Africa command of the defense force, Brigadier Peter Bosman. He said the figure excluded those killed at Chitado in southern Angola early this week and the nine terrorists killed at Ondangwa on 18 July. In most cases the 40 killed had been found wandering about in small groups of 2 or 3. Only in two cases were larger groups involved. [Excerpt] [LD010616 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 1 Aug 80]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

IRAQI ECONOMIC, TRADE AGREEMENT--Niger and Iraq signed an economic, commercial and technical cooperation agreement in Baghdad yesterday. The purpose of the agreement is to "promote bilateral cooperation in the fields of agriculture, industry and education and to develop commercial trade between the two countries." A joint commission for bilateral economic cooperation will also be formed at the conclusion of this agreement, which was signed in the Iraqi capital by the Iraqi and Nigerien ministers of commerce, Hassal Ali and Mai Maigana. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 25 Jun 80 p 3] 11,464

ALBANIAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS--The government of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania and the government of Niger, moved by a desire to develop bonds of friendship and cooperation, have agreed to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at the ambassadorial level. The text of this communique was made public simultaneously in Tirana and Niamey at 2000 hours (Niamey time) on Wednesday, 18 June.

CSO: 4400

NATIONAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS EXAMINED

AB282126 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The birth of the solar energy society of Nigeria is an important development at the present stage of the Nigerian energy industry. It represents a milestone in the efforts to join the global energy race which has compelled many countries to turn to solar energy as an additional source of power. Solar energy research has had many false starts in Nigeria. But last May saw a breakthrough as the Product Development Institute (?PRODI) produced a prototype of the country's first (?hothouse). Other energy development efforts include the partial commissioning of Nigeria's third petroleum refinery and plans to build a fourth, while a program is underway to diversify the use of coal.

Nigeria's entry into the solar energy technology despite her vast resources of oil and gas, as well as coal and wood, should not come as a surprise. Countries are turning to solar energy for two specific reasons namely: conservation of dwindling reserves of petroleum and diversification of sources of energy supply. This is why countries like Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, which produce more oil than Nigeria, are also involved in solar energy development.

The fear that the world oil reserve might run out before long is gaining more ground. At the International Conference in Helsinki, Finland last May, scientists at a Dutch university put the deadline at about the first quarter of the next century while the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States of America (CIA) said that Soviet oil production will start to diminish as from 1982.

In Nigeria, oil industry experts estimate that the country's petroleum reserves will last only the next 25 years. This gruesome prospect has triggered up more concern for conservation, and 2 years ago, the last federal military government cut crude oil production by 10 percent. Apart from helping to conserve existing reserves of oil and gas, Nigeria can in this way release pressure on certain categories of energy. The discovery

of uranium in Nigeria also offers good prospects for development of nuclear technology. But the hazards of nuclear technology are matched only by its advantages in terms of economic political and military power.

From the current pattern of energy consumption in the country, it is clear that some kinds of fuel are used in areas where they are least economical. Diesel oil, for example, is used as fuel in industries where natural gas would have been cheaper. Coal has a lot of prospects as fuel for metallurgical industry. And these prospects are bound to increase as the country's giant iron and steel complex takes off and finds very little application in industries. [As heard.]

Another type of fuel whose supply is causing a lot of concern is wood. This is a primary energy in the rural community. Because of large-scale consumption resulting in deforestation, wood is becoming more scarce. To combat this situation, legislation has been introduced to control bush burning and felling of trees, while the National Afforestation Committee is to ensure forest conservation.

One way to get out of these problems is to introduce a pattern of energy consumption that will ensure that each form of energy is utilized only in areas where it is best suited. Incidentally, the Ministry of Science and Technology has plans to formulate a National Energy Policy. In view of this--the problems bound to arise as Nigeria makes her strides in the global energy race--the proposed National Energy Policy is a step in the right direction and should be pursued as a matter of priority.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

HOPE SEEN IN MOROCCAN INITIATIVE ON W. SAHARA

AB312150 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The message from King Hassan of Morocco, brought to Lagos by a 17-man Moroccan delegation to President Shehu Shagari, has opened a new chapter in the search for a peaceful solution to the Western Sahara problem. This is because Morocco has now agreed to cooperate with the Organization of African Unity in seeking a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Western Sahara.

The crown prince of Morocco, Sidi Mohamed, who brought the message, said his country accepted the decision taken by the OAU at its last summit in Freetown, Sierra Leone. The Western Sahara issue occupied more of the summit's time than any other matter. In fact there were indications at the summit that the subject might wreck the conference. This is because the Polisario Movement, which has been fighting for an independent republic for Western Sahara, has gained more supporters in the OAU.

In 1978 there were only 17 OAU member countries supporting the Polisario Movement, but at the last Freetown Summit the number had increased to 26. This is more than half of the OAU member states. The 26 member states pushed forward the recognition of the independence Saharan Arab Democratic Republic which was the name given to Western Sahara by the Polisario in its declaration of February 1976. At that stage Nigeria came in at the appropriate time to avert a division and an imminent disaster at the summit with a resolution which was adopted by the conference. This resolution, among other things, called for a meeting of the subcommittee on Western Sahara within 3 months to be held in Freetown. All parties to the conflict should attend the meeting. These are principally: Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria and the Polisario Movement. There should also be an immediate ceasefire on both sides.

Nigeria's role in the effort to resolve the Western Sahara problem has been acknowledged by all the parties to the issue.

In 1978, when Nigeria and Mali, the other members of the OAU subcommittee on Western Sahara visited Mauritania, Algeria and Morocco, it was made clear that through discussion, an acceptable solution could be evolved. As a follow up, Mauritania withdrew from the parts it was occupying in Western Sahara. Algeria and the Polisario Movement also promised to cooperate with the OAU subcommittee. Morocco however has continued to maintain a defiant attitude. She refused to pull out of the territory to pave the way for a referendum in the area.

Because Nigeria attaches great importance to the Saharan crisis she attended the meeting of the ad hoc subcommittee on Western Sahara held last December in Monrovia, Liberia. In fact the meeting was the first engagement of the president outside this country. There was no success at that meeting because Morocco refused to take part.

A glimmer of hope is now raised by the change in Morocco's attitude toward this whole exercise. The Moroccan Crown Prince Mohamed said in Lagos that his country would attend the next meeting and present its views to the committee. It is the expectation of all that in the interest of African unity Morocco should keep her promise to attend and cooperate with the OAU in finding peaceful solution to the Saharan conflict.

No doubt foreign interests contribute to the escalation of this problem. The United States and the Soviet Union are deeply involved in mining the phosphates in Western Sahara. Added to this is America's earnings on the sale of weapons of war to Morocco. A successful and peaceful solution to the Sahara problem would therefore put an end to foreign exploitation of the wealth of that part of Africa and create an atmosphere for effective economic and social development of Western Sahara.

It would be a well deserved reward for Nigeria and other OAU members for their efforts over the last few years.

CSO: 4420

EEC MAKES SPECIAL LOAN FOR PEANUT HARVEST AID

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 1 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Abdallah Faye: "Five Billion From the EEC to Senegal"]

[Text] Senegal has just received an advance of 5.27 billion CFA francs from the Export Receipts Stabilization Fund (STABEX) set up by the Lome Convention. This information was given to us yesterday afternoon by Rene Calais, representing the European Economic Community in Senegal.

This special advance from the EEC, agreed upon by all member states informed about the current situation in our country due to a bad peanut harvest, was requested by the Senegalese Government in order to provide the production factors needed to ensure the success of the current season: 70,000 tons of fertilizer and 83,000 tons of seed peanuts. It will be recalled that in 1978, following a particularly bad agricultural harvest, STABEX granted Senegal the sum of 18,718,000,000 francs, in compensation for the loss of receipts from exports going to the Community.

This year was again marked by a poor harvest from the 1979-1980 season and after taking out the seed it needs, our country will be able to deliver only 285,000 tons of peanuts to the oil works, while in 1976 and 1977, the totals were 900,000 and 826,000 tons.

As soon as the European Economic Community has the tonnages, it will be able to figure the losses in export receipts from oil-yielding products. Customarily, 97 percent of all oil exports and 80 percent of all oil cakes go to the EEC. It is nearly certain, Calais explained, that exports to the Community will not exceed 53,000 tons for the oil and 80,000 tons for the cakes.

Advance

In value, this represents a loss of 9 to 10 billion francs in receipts for the former and some 3.5 billion for the latter. STABEX is figured on the average for the year in question compared with the average for the four preceding years. The losses can therefore be calculated at between 26 and 30 billion francs for oil and cakes.

The special advance granted to Senegal is provided for by Article 40 of Lome Convention II, which stipulates that one can make special advances to a country under STABEX if it has been shown that the situation is serious and that it may compromise future harvests. That is why Senegal's request was quickly accepted, in order to make it possible to prepare for the current season properly and so that the time to be made up will not be significant.

The speed with which the advance was granted demonstrates the smoothness with which the provisions of the Lome II accord are implemented.

The EEC's effort is completely exceptional because inasmuch as Lome II has not been ratified, the advance made to our country comes from the fourth European Development Fund (FED) and will be paid back to the FED by the EEC once the Convention is ratified.

Actually, it is not until April, when all the countries have turned over their statistics, that it will be known in Brussels the amount of the compensatory transfer to be made to Senegal, from which the advance will be deducted. The second portion (2.2 billion) will probably be paid to Senegal in September.

Among other measures taken by the EEC, one should point to the delivery of the Food Program including 5,000 tons of wheat, 2,000 tons of corn, 1,860 tons of powdered milk and 2,070 tons of white rice.

In addition, the FED will provide 290 million francs for emergency aid to pay for the shipping of 28,000 tons which the government has planned to distribute to drought victims free.

It should be recalled that these actions have been made possible thanks to the understanding of the members of the Community, which were very quickly made aware of the special situation affecting our country, a situation made even more difficult by the poor world market for oil-yielding products. There is even surplus production of such products.

This explains the very low price predictions for Senegal. It is expected that SONACOS [expansion unknown] will not sell unprocessed oil (abroad) for over 175 francs per kilogram, refined oil for 185 francs and oil cakes for over 40 francs per kilogram (FOB, naturally).

11,464
CSO: 4400

SENEGALESE EDITORIALIST IMPRESSED BY HISSEIN HABRE'S SUPPORT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 1 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial by Ibrahima Gaye: "Trump Card"]

[Text] In a country torn by the bloody rivalries of a host of political and military factions, Hissein Habre is in the process of asserting himself as the personality around which any solution will have to be articulated. The African chiefs of state meeting in Freetown and among whom Chad is one of the main subjects of discussion cannot fail to take this new weighty factor into account.

In launching a general offensive in the field over the past week, Hissein Habre has prepared to introduce new elements into the already complicated problem of Chad, precisely -- and quite obviously, on purpose -- on the eve of the OAU summit conference.

Even if, despite its scope, the outcome of this armed offensive seemed uncertain as late as yesterday due to the difficulty of accurately measuring the possibilities of the different armies confronting one another, the head of the FAN [Northern Armed Forces] now has a major trump card.

The support which thousands of the country's cadres have just demonstrated for him has a much vaster political range than military action subject to various contingencies.

Some 5,000 cadres is a very large number for a country ravaged, ruined and decimated by civil war, a country in which the administration is numerically small. Their manifestation of support confers a new dimension on the political struggles heretofore dominated by military clans.

The fact that they have all rallied around Hissein Habre definitely bears witness to the fact that they identify him as the standard-bearer of nationalist ideals and see him as a rampart against foreign designs on a bewildered country bled white.

Hissein Habre's new stature and the apparently unreconcilable divisions of the Chadians unfortunately do not plead in favor of national unity, which principle has been the backbone of all solutions advanced to date. The whole problems comes down to reconciling the generosity of that wish with the social, political and military circumstances.

DAY OF ISLAM CELEBRATED IN NGUEKHOKH

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 26 Jun 80 p 9

[Article by Ben Cheikh]

[Text] Nearly all the prominent religious leaders who took part in the demonstrations marking the tenth anniversary of Madinatoul-Mounawara in Nguekhokh gathered together on the occasion of the Day of Islam.

This ceremony took on additional importance because of the presence of well-known Senegalese and other foreign persons, particularly from Zaire, Belgium and the Ivory Coast. Attending the event were Seydina Issa Ndiaye, subprefect of Nguekhokh, Mamadou Diop, minister of public health, Yuma Morisho Lusambia, general secretary of the African Development Bank, Jacques Yameogo, director of general accounting of the Industrial and Development Bank of the Ivory Coast, and Achemepel Yameogo, general director of Air Afrique.

Received by the grand marabout of Rufisque, accompanied by his younger brothers and close aides, E. H. Mansour Gaye greeted the crowd to the rhythm of chants and verses from the Koran recited by pilgrims from Ouakam and the leaders of the Zavia of El Hadji Malick Sy of Dakar.

Welcoming everyone, particularly his guest of honor, El Hadji Ibou Sakho emphasized the deeds of the grand marabout of Khombole, whose charitable actions are known to everyone.

El Hadj Ibou Sakho asked all pilgrims to help him to receive, with order, discipline and respect, the man who made it possible to organize the Madinatoul-Mounawara ceremony by means of a gift of over 2 million francs.

In his response, the grand marabout of Khombole described with great emotion the religious meaning and nature of the gathering. He hailed the presence of the foreign officials who were anxious to participate in this great day of Islam.

He also welcomed Tafsir Amadou Sall, heading a large delegation representing Serigne Mamadou Moustapha Sy, the eldest son of the late Seydi Ababacar Sy.

After making the presentation of a decoration to El Hadj Mansour Gaye in recognition of his constant action in guiding Islam and the people, E. H. Medoune Thiam praised the grand marabout of Khombole.

The representative of the Islamic movements congratulated and praised the two great masters, particularly El Hadj Ibou Sakho, the principal organizer of the event. He asked all his religious followers to pray together, asking God's grace for a rainy winter and recalling the harmful consequences of the 7 years of drought that our country has just experienced.

Wishing El Hadji Ibou Sakho and El Hadj Mansour Gaye long lives, the speaker asked them to join him in wishing President Senghor and all the leaders of Islam brotherhoods in Senegal the same.

Speaking next was Serigne Djibril Seck, the eldest son of the late Ibrahima Seck, former general khalif of Thienaba, who was heading a delegation from that brotherhood. He confirmed the oath which the grand marabout of Khombole had made before his father.

At the close of religious services inside and outside the mausoleums of Tahir Elimane Sakho, speeches were delivered, in keeping with Muslim tradition.

El Hadj Ibou Sakho noted the importance of prayers said in Ngaparou for the welfare of all participants in this event in particular and all the inhabitants of Senegal in general. Speaking on behalf of the people of Ngaparou, El Hadj Abdou Diagne confirmed the remarks made by the grand marabout of Rufisque, revealing their project for the construction of a great mosque in the area.

He noted the importance of the project in which El Hadj Ousmane Diagne, director of SOSECI [expansion unknown], and El Hadj Djily Mbaye have already participated, the former in the amount of 1 million francs and the latter in the amount of 2 million, held by the management committee. Taking note of this announcement, El Hadj Mansour Gaye promised his contribution.

11,464
CSO: 4400

PAPERS DISCUSS REAGAN CANDIDACY

'THE CITIZEN' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 80 p 6

/Editorial: "If He Wins"/

/Text/

WILL a President Reagan be good or bad for South Africa?

Some writers take the view that there will be immediate improvements in American-SA relations if Mr Reagan takes over the White House. Others say that if Mr Reagan becomes President, it won't make much difference.

A Republican administration will still put pressure on South Africa for change, and will still not be openly friendly towards the Republic.

The two views are summed up in these quotations from recent reports:

The Citizen:

"More reasonable attitudes towards South Africa might be expected should Mr Reagan win.

"Key members of the American Embassy in South Africa would be replaced.

"There would be a reshuffle at the Africa desk in the State Department.

"Former civil rights 'freedom riders' such as Mr Richard Moose, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, and his radical associate, Mr Anthony Lake, would disappear in favour of men much more pragmatic in their viewpoint."

The Sunday Times, on the other hand, says:

"South Africans who hope for a sudden change in American policy on Southern Africa if Mr Reagan ousts President Carter could suffer the same disillusionment which Rhodesians did after the Conservative victory in Britain.

"There were strong hopes in Salisbury at the time that Mrs Thatcher's Government would somehow find a formula to legitimise the Muzorewa Government, but it just could not be done.

"Instead, it was the same Conservative Government that presided over the transition to full Black majority rule."

This writer adds: "None of this is to suggest that a Reagan administration would play a strong role in South Africa and, more immediately, in Namibia."

But he points out that in its platform for the Presidential election the Republican Party "has actually spelt out the framework for an Africa policy that does not alter the basic thrust or US standpoint of the past four years".

The Rand Daily Mail, reporting on similar lines, states:

"Africa, and particularly South Africa: Expect no major changes favourable to Pretoria.

"The language coming out of Washington will be toned down (no lecturing about human rights, for instance) but the basic thrust for political change will remain.

"Mr Reagan would not favour cutting down American investment or trade. He would strive for continued US access to the minerals the US needs."

Bull-point

Our view is that the mere fact that President Carter is ousted will be a bull-point for this country.

Why?

Because he is probably the weakest American leader in recent decades; he has no understanding of international geopolitics; he makes one blunder after another; and he has done nothing effective to stem Soviet expansionism in Africa and the Middle and Near East.

Such a President is a danger not just to the free world, since his weakness and incompetence are an encouragement of Soviet aggression, directly or via surrogates, but particularly to the peace and stability of Africa, especially Southern Africa.

Mr Reagan, on the other hand, favours a strong United States that would give effective leadership to the Western alliance.

Also, in his relationship with the Soviet Union, he would demonstrate that the US is prepared to protect its interests whatever the cost — and that should be warning enough to the Soviet Union not to continue disturbing the balance of power between the super-States.

Closer to home, we think that the Republicans, who are business orientated, will appreciate more than Mr Carter's Democrats the value of South Africa's strategic minerals, as well as the importance of the Cape sea route for Europe and the United States.

We also believe that if there is a less strident approach to South Africa, relations between the two countries will improve immediately to the advantage of both.

South Africa does not mind advice and encouragement from friends; what it objects to are efforts like those of Mr Carter to force it to adopt policies which Washington wishes to see implemented here, whereas our domestic affairs are our own concern and not subject to interference by any other country.

With Mr Reagan in office, we would still have a US opposed to apartheid, but it would be one that exhorted us to change without trying to prescribe the policies we should adopt.

We can foresee a considerable thaw in the cold war between Washington and Pretoria from which we have suffered in recent years.

Taking everything into account, our hopes are for a Reagan victory.

However, we must caution our readers.

Whatever the opinion polls show at present, it is going to be hard for Mr Reagan to unseat an incumbent President — even one as bad as Mr Carter.

So, as the saying goes, let's not count our chickens before they're hatched.

'RAND DAILY MAIL' Comment

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Jul 80 p 8

/Editorial: "The Bleak Prospect of Mr. Reagan"/

/Text/

MR RONALD REAGAN has duly been anointed as Republican Party candidate for the presidency of the United States - and, as the polls and the pundits suggest, he may now go on to be elected. It is a prospect that is making many people quail.

The sense of alarm is not merely a reflection of prejudice against an old ham actor aspiring to such an exalted position. Nor is it even because he is a rightwing conservative, for power has a way of moderating men and his record as Governor of California showed him to be always ready to trim his ideology to the size of the deals he could cut. It stems quite simply from what is known of Mr Reagan's inadequacies.

The world has become a horrendously complex and dangerous place. It is arguable that the problems confronting any occupant of the White House have become almost unmanageable. Yet Mr Reagan approaches all this with a homespun philosophy and a boast that he believes in simple solutions.

He has no experience of Washington or of foreign affairs, and he

displays a tendency not just to make verbal mistakes but to base much of what he says on apparently simple-minded analyses. He talks in hyperbole and in slogans. "Government causes inflation and so government can end inflation" - such observations do not inspire confidence that here is the man to remedy the complicated ills of the free world's most important economy.

There is one reason for a more optimistic view, however. By all accounts Mr Reagan is a man not much concerned with detail. He likes to conceptualise in his folksy way while others do the work. Which means he delegates. Which in turn means that if he picks his lieutenants well, a Reagan presidency would yet surprise everyone as Harry Truman's did.

But the one thing not even good delegation can do is enable Mr Reagan to give dignity and authority to the presidency - which, after the uninspiring parade of Nixon, Ford and Carter, is the one thing it needs above all else if the US is to regain its rightful place as the leader of the free world and the effective defender of Western democratic values.

TUTU EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF MEETING WITH BOTHA

Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 9-15 Jul 80 pp 1, 5

/Text/ Bishop Desmond Tutu says he is no Bishop Abel Muzorewa. He was speaking to The Voice amid the storm that has raged since his announcement that he and a delegation from the South African Council of Churches, of which he is General Secretary, would meet with Mr P.W. Botha, the Prime Minister.

The intended meeting, which has aroused widespread controversy especially among Black youth radicals and other Christians, was seen as another Smith-Muzorewa kind of internal settlement.

What is he and his delegation going to tell Mr Botha which the latter has not been told all these years? "Things like the pass laws, migrant labour, resettlements, detentions without trial and the like have been the order of the day in successive nationalist party governments," said one political observer.

His view was echoed by several students who told The Voice that they feared the meeting would resemble the kind of talks that erstwhile Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith held with people like Bishop Muzorewa and Chief Jeremiah Chirau.

In addition, they pointed out, the Botha government might well use these talks as a means of improving their image abroad as rulers who are prepared to meet their most vehement opponents around the table.

However, in Johannesburg this week Bishop Tutu discounted this. "We are meeting as Christian leaders, Black and White. The Muzorewa parallel obviously does not apply.

The general secretary of the SACC added: "We are not going to meet Prime Minister Botha as politicians, but rather as Christian leaders. Not just Black leaders (would be going) but also leaders of other races. We are going to meet Mr Botha as fellow Christians."

The SACC was of the opinion that there was a very serious crisis in the country even when it seemed peaceful. And there was also the likelihood of more unrest bursting as something endemic, until and unless the "heart of the problem--political power sharing--was tackled."

However, he explained: "There's no way they (Government) can try and substitute us for the real leaders Blacks, for these are either detained, in prison, banned or in exile."

This was Bishop Tutu's reply to the question whether the Government were not trying to pull off a Smith-type of talks with Bishop Muzorewa, with the SACC delegation.

"Obviously not. What we are saying is that it is important that the Government think in terms of a Lancaster House conference without being preceded by too much bloodshed.

"I've already said," Bishop Tutu went on, "in order to change the atmosphere and give people hope that we are changing in this country, four minimum things can be done:

- announce a commitment to a common citizenship in an undivided South Africa.

- abolishing of pass laws.

- immediate stopping of forced mass removals and

- a uniform educational system.

"Some of these things certainly cannot be done overnight, however, they can also be done in stages by being phased out.

"Can you imagine the dramatic effect on the Black psychic if pass laws were to be phased out.

"These," he emphasised, "are the starters to the banquet, if you like. And if we were given a commitment along these lines by the Government, I'd certainly be among the first to ask the Black community to exercise a little more patience.

"I'd also say the same things to overseas friends, to give us a last chance to change fundamentally."

The bishop said at this stage he was not in a position to reveal all that the SACC delegation would be saying at the Pretoria summit.

One of the reasons for agreeing to the talks was that the SACC wanted to show it was prepared to participate in real dialogue, as these talks "hold out a possibility of a real forward move in the right direction.

"And it is with this optimism that I enter these talks. At the same time I am asking Christians in this country and all over the world to place this meeting in their intercession list.

"That this meeting will be fruitful.

"I think we in this country still have the chance--the last chance--to reach the right decision, of power sharing, without too much violence.

"For myself, I am going to the meeting as a realist...for our vision is a non-racial South Africa," Bishop Tutu said.

CSO: 4420

PRESS COMMENT ON COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO MEDIA

'DIE BURGER' Comment

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 4 Jul 80 p 25

[Selection from the "Comment & Opinion" section]

[Text]

Another Press Investigation

It would be shortsighted, as certain institutions are doing, to simply shoot down the new proposed investigation of the media under the chairmanship of Judge M T Steyn

One-sided

Yes, we agree with our Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Riaan Eeksteen, that the UN is one-sided and lacks impartiality

Which is why the Security Council has just passed a resolution ordering South Africa to pull its troops out of Angola — or face more effective measures.

Nothing about Swapo aggression against South West Africa. Nothing about the justifiable reasons for our troops crossing the border to put Swapo bases out of action.

We are, in the eyes of the UN, guilty of aggression, and so we must be threatened, warned and condemned.

It is a hypocritical business all round, since the UN wears blinkers in the case of Swapo and only takes note of the border war when South Africa is forced to act.

All our complaints of double standards and double dealing, all our protestations that the allegations against us are ludicrous, fall on deaf ears.

The Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, says the Security Council's resolution was a foregone conclusion because "facts do not count with the UN".

South Africa is condemned, but nothing is said of the people who cause all the trouble and nuisance, in other words, Swapo.

The reason is obvious. The UN General Assembly has repeatedly claimed that Swapo is the sole representative of the people of South West Africa. Therefore, in terms of the policy adopted in matters such as this, Swapo is regarded as being within its rights to try to "liberate" the people of the territory (even if they don't want Swapo to "free" them, thank you very much).

We have seen this kind of thing in Angola, in Mozambique, in what was Rhodesia, in Uganda and in other African countries.

As long as you kill and maim men, women and children in the name of "liberation," you are heroic and acceptable to the world organisation.

But heaven forbid that you try to maintain law and order against forces seeking to achieve power through the barrel of a gun, then you are condemned and threatened by the UN.

What now?

By the time you read this our troops will be out of Angola.

Assessments are that Swapo had a bad mauling, before and after our attack on the Smokeshell base in Angola, that there is now a leadership crisis in the organisation, its losses exceed the

/Text/

State and Press

The Press can take comfort in the knowledge that the chairman of the new commission of inquiry into the media is Judge M T Steyn. As chairman of the previous commission of inquiry into the Press and the Defence Force, he proved an impartial and objective chairman and someone with particular understanding of both the Press and state security.

But the way in which the Government ignored both the spirit and the positive recommendations of that commission makes this comfort as chilly as to-day's winter breeze.

The most recent commission appointment strengthens the already existing impression that the Government is seeking a method, or at least a defensible motive for introducing Press censorship.

This is not new. This state of affairs has existed since the introduction of the first commission of inquiry into the Press in the fifties.

We comprehend the Government's vexation at the way certain newspapers are intent upon slanted reporting and even distortion of facts. And we have particular sympathy with State security demands. But the Government has at its disposal more legislation to curb the Press than could even be tabulated in the limited space available in the commentary.

Why, then, is a new commission necessary? What does the Government want to achieve? What could the Steyn commission establish which is not already common knowledge? After all, the Press is a public medium. By placing matters in the public eye it cannot hide in the shadows itself. If there are newspapers which the State believes are a threat to security, they can be charged in terms of existing legislation and even banned. But we find it an uneasy suspicion that the intention of the authorities encompasses more than specific offenders.

Johannesburg

A — June 30

POLICE ACT AMENDMENT ON PUBLICATION CONTROL

Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 25 Jun 80 p 3

[Text]

ACT

To amend the provisions of the Police Act, 1958, so as to provide for control of the publication of certain information.

(English text signed by the State President.)

(Assented to 12 June 1980.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

1. The following section is hereby inserted in the Police Act, 1958, after section 27B:

Insertion of section 27C in Act 7 of 1958

Prohibition of publication of certain information 10 15 20	27C. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) no person shall publish in any newspaper, magazine, book or pamphlet or by radio any information in relation to— (a) the constitution, movements, deployment or methods of any member or part of the Force concerned in any action for the prevention or combating of terroristic activities as referred to in section 2 of the Terrorism Act, 1967 (Act No. 83 of 1967); (b) any person against whom or group of persons against which any action referred to in paragraph (a) is directed, or in relation to any action by such person or group of persons; (c) any action referred to in paragraph (a) by any member or part of the Force together with any member or part of the South African Defence Force or the South African Railways Police Force;
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25 (2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not
prohibit the publication of information released for
publication by the Minister or the Commissioner or
by a person authorized thereto by the Minister or the
Commissioner.

30 (3) Any person who contravenes the provisions of
subsection (1), shall be guilty of an offence and liable
on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand
dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding
35 eight years or to both such fine and such imprison-
ment.

2. This Act shall be called the Second Police Amendment Act, Short title
1980.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

ATTENTION TO COBALT PRODUCTION, RESEARCH INCREASING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jul 80 p 15

/Excerpt/ Several producers and research bodies in South Africa are increasing production and research into extraction and refining of cobalt, though the severe fall in world cobalt prices may put a damper on these developments.

In cobalt price, which reached a peak in 1978 of 50 dollars a pound following the rebel invasion of Zaire's Shaba province in early 1978, has now fallen for most of 1980 to a level of around 21 to 23 dollars a pound and mining sources believe this could fall further to around 15 dollars.

In South Africa, the major producer is Resplat which currently produces around 450 to 550 tons of cobalt sulphate a year, of which 21 to 22 per cent is recoverable as metal. It is presently building a new nickel refinery which when it comes on stream at the end of the year will be able to double production. Rusplat's production more than caters for local consumption.

No Plans

Westplats is the other major producer although extraction of cobalt is done by Falconbridge in Norway where about 10 tons of refined cobalt are recovered. No plant for extraction of cobalt exists in South Africa and no plans are being considered for one, says Westplats' Kevin Wilkinson.

Implats, South Africa's second largest platinum producer, does not produce cobalt. Managing director Ian Greig says Implats is actively conducting its own research into the feasibility of setting up a pilot plant, but would not put a date on it.

The National Institute of Metallurgy is currently involved with a research programme into the refining and extraction of cobalt with the cooperation of at least two mining enterprises, but their identity remains a closely guarded secret as they are sponsoring the research, and, as such, are entitled to the benefits.

Research

Overseas sources believe that the South African gold and uranium industry could collectively produce up to 1 400 tons of cobalt but local sources say that, based on economies of scale, this represents an impossible target. One potential producer of cobalt which is better placed than most is the Ergo complex. However, an Anglo spokesman said only minute quantities of cobalt were recovered in calcines and there was no technology available to extract the cobalt from other base metals in the calcines.

CSO: 4420

NO REFORM POSSIBLE WITHOUT NP SPLIT, REALIGNMENT

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Jul 80 p 4

/Reprint of "THE CAPE TIMES" editorial in English: "Dr Piet's Promises"7

/text/ The affable Dr Piet Koornhof went to Simon's Town on Wednesday night to assist the National Party candidate in that constituency. To this end, he painted a rosy picture of the great benefits in store for blacks in terms of the government's plans, seeking to make electoral capital in an area of great sensitivity. The black townships of South Africa are seething with bitterness, resentment and incipient rebellion. Anyone who imagines otherwise is deluding himself. What is needed is reformist ACTION, not another round of Dr Piet's promises, which are growing more threadbare by the day in the face of verkrampste obduracy in the Nationalist caucus.

Dr Koornhof has suffered humiliation at the hands of the verkrampstes. He has little to show for his efforts. He did not even manage to have blacks included in the President's Council--and so that body is doomed to irrelevance. Dr Koornhof's credibility among blacks is in jeopardy, largely as a result of this continual stream of unfulfilled promises. In present circumstances, it is plain Dr Koornhof cannot deliver. So he would do better to keep quiet.

As Mr Harry Oppenheimer noted this week in reviewing the state of the nation, it would be idle to pretend that significant progress has been made since the prime minister committed himself to free enterprise and reform. It has not. And it is now apparent that no reform of significance can take place until the National Party splits and there is, ultimately, a political realignment. This is not yet in sight.

CSO: 4420

ALL-RACE PARLIAMENT BASED ON ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION PROPOSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 80 p 6

[Article by Murray McNally]

[Text]

IN a book due to be released next week, Professor Sampe Terreblanche of the University of Stellenbosch, proposes that all races in South Africa should be represented in Parliament, with representation based on economic contribution.

The book, "Die Wording van die Westerse Ekonomie" maintains that structural change in South Africa is not only necessary but inevitable.

Prof Terreblanche, head of the Department of Economics at Stellenbosch, said yesterday he was convinced there would be political and economic change within the next 10 to 20 years.

"I believe it is important that all race groups must have representation, and therefore we need political and economic changes. But our civilised standards must be preserved."

He said he had tried to show that "one man, one vote" democracy was a luxury that could be afforded by only the highly industrialised countries.

In the Third World there was nothing approaching "one man, one vote" democracy, therefore it could be

concluded that democracy did not work in these countries.

South Africa was neither a First nor a Third World country, but a microcosm of both. Only seven-million people fell into the First World category, with the remainder of the population being Third World people in different phases of development.

"Those people who live permanently outside the Black States and earn their living there, must be regarded as part and parcel of the South African system.

"Of these 20-million people — who should all be regarded as South Africans — the contribution of the Whites to national income is 70 percent, Blacks 17 percent, Coloureds 10 percent and Indians three percent."

Prof Terreblanche feels all four groups should be represented in the highest political body, with their representation more or less in accordance with each group's socio-economic development and economic contribution.

He proposes that in a Parliament of 200 representation could be broken up to accommodate 140 Whites, 34 Blacks, 20 Coloureds and six Indians.

"Third World solutions are

not going to work in South

Africa, but on the other hand we cannot maintain the system of limited democracy with Whites only representation."

Prof Terreblanche said that when he proposed representation of all races based on economic contribution to the Schlebusch Commission, it was opposed by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr P van Zyl Slabbert.

"I realise it is still a form of discrimination, but I feel it is not possible to get away

from all forms of discrimination in a system where the maintenance of civilised standards is guaranteed.

"But I do believe we must move away from unnecessary discrimination."

Whites would have to accept new values because their standard of living was too high.

"Whites will have to sacrifice a lot because in the system I propose the standard of living cannot be maintained."

CSO: 4420

'THE STAR' CONDEMNS MAZIBUKO BANNING

Johannesburg THE STAR In English 15 Jul 80 p 10

/Editorial: "Mindless Ban"/

/Text/

THE banning of Mr Fanyana Mazibuko emphasises the fallacy that the Government is changing course.

Mr Mazibuko, a 37-year-old father of four from Pimville, Soweto, was intimately involved in the emergence and development of the black consciousness ideology. As an educationist of considerable standing, he abandoned his teaching post in Bantu Education soon after the 1976 Soweto unrest broke out, and joined the SA Committee for Higher Education where he continued teaching on a voluntary basis. He also became secretary of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee.

But as the crisis in education developed again this year with

black and coloured pupils boycotting schools, Mr Mazibuko's role as an educationist underwent a significant change. He broke away from the exclusivity of the black consciousness movement and became a founder member of the recently-formed nonracial National Education Union of SA.

That he later resolved his differences with his black consciousness colleagues does not alter the fact that he was prepared to initiate new thinking that would halt the move towards even greater polarisation in our society. By banning him for three years and cutting him off from education, the Government has indicated once again that it is not looking for real solutions to our problems.

COLORED, INDIAN LEADERS CRITICIZE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Jul 80 p 4

(1003)

THE President's Council in its present form will fail in its objectives and lead the country deeper into a situation of black-white confrontation.

This is the view of coloured and Indian leaders who yesterday warned the government again that no responsible or recognised Indian or coloured public figures would associate themselves with the council until provision was made for black representation on it.

The chairman of the SA Indian Council and leader of the Reform Party, Mr I S Chinsammy, said his council would meet again in late September, and if there was no change in the government's attitude, the Indian Council would reaffirm its previous unanimous decision to reject the President's Council.

Mr Chinsammy said the Indian Council had made clear to

the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior its view that the government would be foolhardy to push ahead with a body which, by its very composition, was an extension of apartheid policy.

Mr Chinsammy stressed, too, that even if blacks were included in the council, "we would withhold judgment on it until we saw clear evidence that, in fact, the views of Indians, blacks and coloureds were being taken into account in the decision-making process".

"There is a deep suspicion that this is merely another ploy to delay the inevitable sharing of power in South Africa by all races, and until a real start is made with disassembling the repressive legislative machinery - which is still intact - the President's Council will remain under a cloud."

HALF YEAR TRADE FIGURES REVIEWED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 80 p 15

/Article by Alex Hong/

[Text] **SOUTH Africa's balance of trade surplus has burst through the R3 000-million mark, jumping R419-million in June.**

This brings the total surplus for the first six months to an unprecedented R3 087.1-million — 45.6 percent higher than in the same period last year.

Exports are fast approaching R10 000-million mark with the 1980 cumulative total of R9 734.4-million, 47.1 percent above last year.

But imports show a slightly faster rate of increase (at R6 347.3-million, 48 percent higher than in 1979), although it will obviously be some time before South Africa's trade surplus is turned into a deficit.

The importance of gold, and more particularly the gold price, to this very healthy balance of payments position cannot be over emphasised.

According to figures released by the Department of Customs and Excise yesterday, exports of "unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments" (mainly

bullion sales) amounted to R1 193.5-million in June, bringing the cumulative total to R5 592.6-million — nearly double that for the first half of 1979.

Imports in this category (oil and defence payments) rose R736.1-million in June, making a 110 percent higher R1 087.6-million for the first six months.

Significant factor

June's figures reveal a significant factor in that for the first time in many months, classified imports excluding trading in gold, defence or oil) from Europe, are slightly higher than exports to this area.

In the first six months, imports from this, South Africa's major trading area, totalled R2 564.3-million (a 25.1 percent increase on 1979), while exports rose only 9.6 percent year-on-year, to R2 561.2-million.

And, although South Africa maintained its favourable balance in the trade of clas-

sified goods to America (North, South and Central), imports from this area rose 43.6 percent to R965.3-million in the first six months, while exports were 28.6 percent higher at R1 027.4-million.

Exports to Asia

Countries in Asia imported R944.2-million worth of South African merchandise (18.9 percent above last year), while domestic imports from this area showed a 44.3 percent increase at R768.9-million.

It is only to the country's smaller trading partners, the rest of Africa and Oceania, where the rate of increase in merchandise exports exceeded imports.

Exports to Africa rose 65.1 percent to R539-million, with imports 20.8 percent higher at R136.1-million, while exports to Oceania rose 40 percent to R45.1-million, with imports of R45.1-million drawing a 26.5 percent appreciation on the first half of 1979.

PAPER CONDEMNS BLACK WORKER REREGISTRATION PROCEDURE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jul 80 p 10

/Editorial: "The Name of the Game"/

/York/

A NEW Great Trek starts this week. During the next three months, tens of thousands of black workers — 50 000 of them from the Witwatersrand alone — will be shuttling around the country, going from cities to their "homelands" and then returning to the cities.

They are the workers registered under last year's moratorium for "illegal" workers. Their 12 months up, they must obtain re-registration to be allowed to continue working in the cities. With the shift in the law it is employers who will face the main legal burden of failure to register: fines of up to R500.

Workers must call at city administration board offices to be issued with "call-in" cards, then they must travel to their supposed rural homes and report to the local labour bureau for permission to return to the city. How long the queues at both ends will be is anybody's guess.

Some might see it as a giant promotion for the Railways, bus companies, taxis and oil companies. Others, more rationally, will view it as an intolerable waste of productivity, of both workers and bureaucrats, and of scarce fuel resources.

And all in the name of apartheid.

AUTO COMPANIES AGREE ON CONCEPT OF 'LIVING WAGE'

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

EASTERN Cape motor unions yesterday hailed as a "major breakthrough" an agreement in which employers have approved an attempt to calculate a "living wage" for workers in the area.

The unions, the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers and the United Auto and Rubber Workers' Union, also released calculations in which they estimate a family of six in the Eastern Cape needs R463 a month to "live a decent life".

Part of the agreement between employers and unions, which ended the two-month-old wage dispute in the Eastern Cape, is a proposal for a survey of workers' living needs which will try to go beyond the various poverty datum lines used by many employers.

The survey is expected to have far-reaching effects on wage bargaining for lower paid workers.

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce's poverty datum line, released this week, sets the minimum needs of a family of five at R213.41.

Numarw's general secretary, Mr Fred Sauls, said yesterday that attempts to find a body acceptable to both sides to conduct the survey were continuing and a decision should be reached soon.

In a statement released yesterday the unions said the employers — Ford, General Motors and Volkswagen — "have agreed to accept the concept of a living wage rather than the subsistence wage levels usually quoted in negotiations in most industries".

The statement says the poverty datum lines calculate a wage "which only allows workers to exist". One such calculation, the Household Effective Level, stood at R171 a month — "not a wage which allows the worker and his family to live as human beings".

It said the recent wage dispute in the Eastern Cape had occurred because workers "wished to break away from survival wages".

The worker demand for R2 an hour, or R360 a month, would have "brought them nearer a wage which they consider appropriate for a decent life".

According to the statement, the unions drew up a budget "of the minimum expenses necessary for an acceptable basic living standard".

This estimate totals R463, but the unions had "drastically cut and compromised on expenses in order to present a claim which the industry could reasonably meet". This had led to the R2 an hour claim.

This would still mean, according to the statement, that "workers would have to scrimp and deny themselves and their children some things".

SURVEY SHOWS BLACKS NOT EASING MANPOWER SHORTAGE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 13 Jul 80 p 5

/Article by John Spira/

/Text/

BLACK workers have fallen far short of expectations that they would help ease South Africa's critical manpower shortage.

This is one the major findings of the latest manpower survey by Personnel & Executive Placements (PEP).

The survey is the third of its kind and covers some 300 national and multi-national companies employing about 25 000 people.

A second conclusion is that South Africa's shortage of clerical staff has reached such proportions that local companies have begun recruiting clerical personnel overseas for the first time.

This exercise is proving highly costly - up to R7 000 per person - but most companies believe the cost is justified.

The shortage of clerical staff is expected to worsen. Current levels are 18% on average, according to the respondents.

This is in spite of major efforts to supplement the existing workforce with blacks, married women and older workers who are being enticed out of semi-retirement.

These alternative sources have not proved as successful as hoped.

Black undergraduates and school leavers have been found to have an inadequate knowledge of the official languages and are generally unable to adapt to the modern business environment.

A short-term remedy has been the introduction of literacy courses for blacks, but some comments from the survey's respondents were that it will take a decade before blacks are able to assimilate into modern business.

"The potential of the black worker is simply not coming up to expectations," comments PEP executive director Paul Langerman.

Tapping the married women market has also proved disappointing.

Blame for this is laid at the door of Senator Horwood, who has failed to introduce sufficient tax concessions to make it attractive for married women to work.

The over-45-year-old market for clerical staff has its special problems, the survey finds, notably the financial burden of placing such workers in company pension funds, particularly now that compulsory transferability is on the cards.

Tapping the international market is therefore an easy solution to the clerical personnel problem.

The main source of such workers is the UK, where South Africa has meaningful attractions owing to Britain's economic recession.

Recruiting employers hope that their efforts to obtain clerical staff from abroad will dampen salary pressures.

Another view expressed was that with the overseas recruits filling posts that would otherwise have gone to blacks, black

advancement could be slowed down — a side effect which is thought to be justified by the belief that the exercise is cost-effective in relation to the effort that would be needed to adapt and train blacks to a point of productive contribution.

According to PEP "The respondents see the overseas recruitment programme as a short-term expedient.

"However, their thinking is dominated by the fear that they will not be able to exploit the business opportunities of the current climate if they do not have the basic clerical manpower available immediately."

Other points to emerge from the survey include

- The wage gap will widen again if the standard of black undergraduates and school leavers does not improve, since it would not be possible to match their pay cheques with those of more productive white workers.

- Racial prejudice is taking a back seat but black workers are having to justify their salaries in open competition with whites.

- Severe shortages exist for carpenters, tool setters, metallurgists and engineers, with electrical engineers particularly hard to find. In the computer industry, systems analysts and programmers are especially scarce.

- Although labour turnover was low in June, this is regarded as temporary because of financial year-end bonuses.

- Altogether, 33 companies with "difficult" categories to fill have increased their salaries by an average of 14%. The categories in question are clerical, engineering, finance, retailing and computer staff.

- Lower echelon staff at coastal areas are still being paid 20% to 30% less than their inland counterparts. But top echelon staff often go to the coast to further their careers.

BLACK BANK FACING LOAN REPAYMENT PROBLEM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jul 80 p 9

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Lead]

Black businessmen are landing South Africa's first Black bank into financial difficulties by not repaying money advanced to them for financing their businesses.

The disclosure was made by Mr M Maubane, assistant general manager of the African Bank, at the annual conference of the Southern Transvaal region of the National Federated African Chambers of Commerce held in Johannesburg at the weekend.

He said the African Bank, established five years ago with Black financial initiative, had been founded to assist Blacks with finance in areas in which White established banks were unable to help.

"But we have been disappointed because our loans are not being repaid", he added.

Loyalty of Black business-

men had to be directed first at their bank, which was at present operating as an authorised bank and needed more capital to be registered as a commercial bank.

Among problems facing the bank at the moment was to guarantee the repayment of loans given.

Executives of the bank were still trying to formulate a scheme whereby loans repayments could be guaranteed.

Mr Maubane said it was thought in financial circles that the African Bank could be South Africa's bank of the future in terms of Black population and their rising financial strength — if only Blacks could support it.

"It is not a sign of weakness to be small in business and it is not a shame to be a small businessman because you can grow bigger with mutual co-operation and collective thinking", he added.

He said White-owned banks were trying to thwart the development of the Black bank by giving services, which in the past they were not giving Black

businessmen.

Some were giving Black businessmen capital loans at lower interest rates.

He warned the Black businessmen that if they fell into the trap of the White commercial banks, Black economic development might be put back to defeat Black business objectives.

He said the National Federated African Chambers of Commerce had successfully negotiated with the central government to extend services of the Industrial Development Corporation to include urban Blacks.

The IDC only helps Whites and there are development corporations in the homelands, which only help Black businessmen in the homelands.

"Officials of the IDC I have spoken to said they were keen to help Blacks but did not want to be seen to be competing with Blacks by owning businesses in the Black areas.

"They would like to consult you to tell them how you would like to be helped", Mr Maubane said.

INKATHA DELEGATES ATTEND AFRIKANER STUDENTS CONGRESS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Arnold Geyer]

/text/

POTCHEFSTROOM. — Despite the inability of Afrikaaner students to move ahead of the Government, links between them and the powerful Inkatha movement had to be extended, a central committee member of Inkatha said yesterday.

Mr Simon Maphalala said this after the Inkatha Youth Brigade delegation's farewell address to the Afrikaanse Studente Bond (ASB) congress in Potchefstroom.

Addressing about 300 students from 13 Afrikaans universities and colleges, he said the meeting — the first between the ASB and black students — was an "historic moment", proving that the country's problems could be solved without conflict.

The Inkatha Youth Organisation's attendance led to a walk-out by two Rightwing students who had earlier threatened to stay away should black students address the congress again.

Mr Maphalala expressed disappointment about the ASB's refusal to accept the idea of blacks sitting on the Government's proposed President's Council, but said Afrikaners were still busy "trying to arrive at solutions".

"I know the history of the Afrikaner and how the British oppressed him. I do not believe he would do the same as the British," he said.

Mr Musa Mkize, national president of the Inkatha Youth Brigade and also central committee member of Inkatha, earlier said it pained him that whites, and particularly Afrikaners, were living in fear — much of which they created themselves.

"You are afraid to venture out into new experiences and challenge the status quo," he told the ASB delegates.

Power sharing did not mean one had to lose one's identity and the students' acceptance of the President's Council without blacks on it was therefore sad, he said.

BRIEFS

NEW AZAPO BRANCH--The Azanian Peoples Organisation (AZAPO) is spreading its wings in the Northern Transvaal. Last weekend a branch was formed at the Lobethal Mission Station in Sekhukhuniland and the attendance was over 50. This was the second branch to be inaugurated within a month and according to sources more branches will be established soon. The first step was the Seshego branch. The inauguration was conducted by the executive of the Seshego Branch under the chairmanship of Mr Mamabolo Raphesu. One of the aims and objectives of Azapo is to politicise, conscientise and mobilise black masses through the philosophy of black consciousness.

/Text/ /Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 9-15 Jul 80 p 3/

FORMER TRANSKEI OFFICIAL--A former top Transkei government official has skipped Transkei and sought refuge in the Ciskei shortly before he was served with a banishment order. He is Mr Ezra Mtshontshi (40), who was last month expelled from the University of Transkei (Unitra) where he was chairman of the Students' Representative Council. The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Colonel Charles Sebe, told SUNDAY POST he was aware of Mr Mtshontshi's presence in the territory. "The Ciskei government has nothing against Ezra nor has the Transkei government indicated officially that they have anything against him," he said. Mr Mtshontshi was tipped off by a high-ranking Transkei official that the authorities were preparing a banishment order that was going to restrict him and his family to a remote area. He was to be placed under a tribal chief in a thatched rondavel. He hurriedly packed his belongings and crossed the border to safety. Mr Mtshontshi said the Transkei had a blacklist of suspects. He was on that list together with others scattered all over the Transkei. During unrest the police checked their list and punished the listed people, he said. He said he had been in and out of detention several times but never charged. Mr Mtshontshi was once a high-ranking official in the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs. He was fired after a spell in detention. This year he became a full-time student at Unitra. He and another 15 students were expelled from the university last month. /Text/ /Johannesburg SUNDAY POST in English 13 Jul 80 p 4/

DETENTION TRANSKEI OPPOSITION MEMBER--Umtata--Transkei police yesterday detained a member of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Progressive Party Youth League, Mr Songezo Ndletyana. Mr Ndletyana, a former Transkei government official, is being held under the Transkei Emergency Proclamation. Capt Ngceke, of the CID said in an interview that Mr Ndletyana was detained under the Transkei Emergency Proclamation. The vice-president of the party, Mr E. Teddy Mphahlele, who received the news of Mr Ndletyana's detention said his executive would meet soon to decide on the detention.--Sapa /Text/ /Johannesburg/ TO DAILY MAIL in English 17 Jul 80 p 3/

PHATUDI ON ECONOMY, OPPOSITION--Pretoria--The Lebowa government has no intention of nationalising industries and believes in the retention of free trading centres, the Chief Minister, Dr C.M. Phatudi, said yesterday. "We believe in the creation of a strong middle class in a capitalistic culture with a stake in the land; people who will be a pillar of the society they live in," he said. Opening a new R500 000 shopping complex in Lebowa--the future capital of Lebowa--Dr Phatudi said the practice of nationalisation in other African states was alarming. In a scathing attack on members of the Legislative Assembly who opposed the renaming of Lebowa as Phatudi City, Dr Phatudi said they were narrow-minded, prejudiced and foolish. Cities and villages throughout the land were named after leaders, he said. He accused the opposition of unfairly plotting to create conditions for the expulsion of the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr M.S. Mamiane, who was forced to resign during the last sitting of the Legislative Assembly. He was bribed and they envied and feared him, Dr Phatudi said. /Excerpts/ /Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Jul 80 p 3/

TRANSKEI ENVOY IN DURBAN--Umtata--Former Transkei Cabinet Minister and roving ambassador Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, has been appointed Transkei Consul in Durban, it was announced in Umtata yesterday. Chief Moshesh, who took up the post as Transkei's roving ambassador after holding the portfolios of the Interior, Justice and later Health, defected to the Opposition benches in the National Assembly following his dismissal by the ruling party in 1978. He was detained for 29 days, and later charged and convicted under the Transkei Public Security Act--for which he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment conditionally suspended for three years. Chief Moshesh was suspended from his chieftainship and ex-officio membership of the Transkei National Assembly after his conviction. His wife Mary, who is now acting chief, was sworn in early this year as ex-officio member of the Assembly. Speculations that Chief Moshesh would take up the post as Transkei's Ambassador in Bophuthatswana following his resignation in April this year from the opposition party, were dismissed by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.--Sapa /Text/ /Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 80 p 9/

TAIWAN AWARDS--The State President has approved acceptance of the Republic of China "Plaque of the Order of Resplendent Banner" awarded to Commodore Heinrich Nicolaus Schoeman and Maj Gen Pieter Willem van der Westhuizen, SSAS, SM. /Summary/ /Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 4 Jul 80 p 6/

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX--The consumer price index soared in June to its highest year-on-year rise since May 1975 last month. It jumped 1,6 percent in June to a yearly rise of 14,6 percent, writes Alec Hogg. And it is becoming increasingly apparent that the brunt of these higher prices is being borne by the low-income earning group. In June, the average low-income earner paid a massive 2,8 percent more for his goods than in the previous month, bringing the index up to 172,6--or 15,1 percent above the June 1979 level. The main reason for this alarming rise in the low-income index stems from the jump of 1,6 percent in the food only index, bringing this sector to a year-on-year rise of 15,3 percent. Although the middle-income group suffered considerably less in the month (the index of 175 is 1,8 percent higher than in May), since June 1979 the group has faced the sharpest increase in the price of goods--namely 15,2 percent. For the second successive month, the high-income group came off relatively lightly, with the index rising "only" 1,2 percent in the month, to a year-on-year increase of a more respectable 14,6 percent. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 80 p 15]

SOLAR HEAT : FOR HOMELANDS--One solar heating expert, Mr David Lawton of Alternative Energy, says that in spite of the advantages of solar heating in homeland and rural development areas, "there continues to be widespread resistance to the idea." "The resistance from some government and quasi-government quarters is such that officials will even refuse to accept free trials. And yet they continue to install electric geysers in low-cost homes for people who will not even be able to afford to switch them on." Still, the sun appears to be shining for solar heating industry and casting long shadows as far as Gazankulu and Lesotho. In Giyani, for instance, Alternative Energy is installing solar heating in 110 houses in a 240-house township development, and in Bophuthatwana, thousands of houses are to be 'silt over the next two years. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jul 80 p 20]

TIN PROSPECTING IN BRAZIL--Gold Fields in South Africa is prospecting for tin in Brazil, as the likelihood of finding suitable deposits closer to South African shores are not very promising. Robin Hope, chairman of Eessberg Tin and a director of Union Tin, said at a Press conference yesterday what GFSA is involved with Brazilian interests but it is not yet possible to estimate the extent of the ore reserve in the area. He also declined to quantify GFSA's present involvement. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 80 p 15]

BELGRADE 'POLITIKA' REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH UGANDA'S OBOTE

ACJ41542 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Petar Papovic]

[Text] Kampala, 11 Jul--During the period of Amin's rule, when Ugandans were being killed by the hundreds, we received no aid either from the West or from the east. Saying this, I am not accusing. I want to point out Uganda's positive efforts to continue to be nonaligned. If we received aid from the West, we would be the puppets of the West. If the east helped us, we would be the east's puppets. Our own independence is the dearest thing to us. For this reason we will expand as much as possible our cooperation with the nonaligned countries and we will seek our political support in the nonaligned movement," Milton Obote said in his 1-hour interview with the POLITIKA correspondent in Kampala.

The interview was held in Obote's private residence, one of the large and beautiful houses of the capital that is kept under strong military protection because of the unfortunate situation in the country. The president of the Uganda people's congress, one of the two strongest parties participating in the campaign for the coming September elections, has lived in this villa since he returned to Kampala from his 9-year exile in Tanzania. Has life abroad made him a stranger in his own country which he had led (until Idi Amin's coup d'etat)?

Peasants and Workers Are Not Corrupted...

"I was excited"--and he really was photographed with tears streaming down his face when he made that first step from the Tanzanian aircraft by which he had arrived--"but it seemed to me that I was at home in a house that I have never left. And at the same time I felt that I was a stranger in my own country. That it was no longer the Uganda I had left 9 years ago. It was a Uganda full of social ills which I had not believed possible in this country: Moral decadence, corruption, banditry,... These characteristics of everyday life did not exist in my time."

Obote's 2 months in Uganda have been filled with certain public explanations: No, I did not create Amin; I was against banning the opposition parties.

The government accused that law against the will of the people's congress, Uganda's former president executed his political opponents in recent days. The man who ardently defended "the Ugandan road to socialism," maintains today that he opposes nationalization. Why is Uganda no longer the same? Has perhaps fate changed in these past 9 years?

"Yes, I have said that we no longer need any nationalizations. This reflects our existing economic situation. We must revive agricultural production and the processing of agricultural products. We fight corruption but peasants and workers are not corrupted. My views reflect the existing conditions. I keep in mind the people who have suffered enough. I am returning from the eastern part of the country where I was able to convince myself of their poverty. The hunger there can no longer be called poverty; theft and robbery dominate there. Life is being extinguished. Security and faith in the existence of order must be restored among the people."

"Did not the governments of Lule and Binaisa aspire to this?"

"The first and second governments after Amin bought millions of dollars abroad. We believe that first of all the Ugandans need hoes, tools for work. We are an agricultural country. First of all we must produce food for ourselves."

Amin's People in the Role of Victors

"Certain passages in your speeches give the impression that you oppose the Moshi (Tanzania) agreement that rallied Amin's opponents."

"The conference in Moshi was useful. It was necessary to rally all the groups opposing Amin. This should have been a conference of unity for Uganda. But it was held without the participation of the large group, the Uganda people's congress, and thus it happened that even the people who had supported Amin in 1971 (for instance, E. Rugumayo, if I do not mention any others) were elected as leaders. Accordingly, the new authority was to be represented by the people who not only had not fought, but also had in no way opposed Amin, the people who--what is even more--were against Tanzania."

"Who were in fact Uganda's true fighters for freedom?"

"Of course, the main force that liberated Uganda was formed by Tanzanian soldiers. A group under my political leadership operated along with them. These were the people who fought against Amin in 1971 and 1972 (in unsuccessful attempts to overthrow the dictator) and who persevered to the end of the liberation war in 1978. Our fighters advanced together with the liberation forces; they were in the east and the west of the country. Our officers held command positions.... But after the war various groups began to call themselves liberation groups. Certain ministers of Lule's government subsequently started to form their own army. They are not liberators."

The beautiful villa of the president of the Uganda people's congress resembles the political staff of his party. Obote is dressed in a "classical" dark safari suit and wears sandals on his bare feet. Although the afternoon hours are rather meant more for rest than for work, political workers are entering the large reception room furnished with deep armchairs covered in red velvet until Milton Obote signals with a light movement of his hand that he does not want to be disturbed.

The elections will be held in 3 months. Does the president of the Uganda people's congress find it difficult after such a long interval to coordinate the party's activities?

"I have never lost contact with the party," Obote says. "Understandably, it has suffered setbacks, but it has retained its spirit. This indicates a strong feeling that the congress is the party of peasants and workers."

Why has it not remained sufficiently attractive also to dissidents?"

"True, it was possible to notice a certain weakness in its leadership. For various reasons certain party leaders cooperated with Amin. Now they are ashamed to return to the party. We have no cause for regret seeing that these people have recently joined other parties. The important thing is that the spirit of the party has survived among the people."

It is important to revive the economy, primary processing production and transportation, Milton Obote lists as the main goals. "If the Uganda people express in the election their confidence in the congress." ("The peasants' harvest is in vain if their products fail to reach the processing plants.") And then he again returns to the subject of security: "The sense of security must be restored to the people. We must stop bandits from wandering the country."

Does he plan to form a one-party government?

No, because "our goal is not to politicize the country but rather to lead it to its recovery, to lead it with a government of national unity."

"Preoccupied with its own recovery, Uganda wants to have good relations with all neighbors," Obote especially emphasizes the importance of good relations with Kenya and Tanzania and is not forgetting Africa's old struggle: "Our victory is a contribution to strengthening the liberation struggle in southern Africa. We will morally and politically assist that struggle."

We conclude our conversation with his words of friendship that he feels toward Yugoslavia, "one of the founding, active and prominent countries in the nonaligned movement." Obote hopes that Uganda and Yugoslavia will further continue to cooperate "not only in the political but also in the trade fields and in other spheres of life."

He sees his guest to the entrance door. The soldiers sitting on the veranda with automatic weapons across their knees quickly stand up.

BELGRADE 'POLITIKA' REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH UGANDA'S SEMUGERERE

M290755 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Petar Popovic]

[Text] Kampala, July--Paul KAVAMBA Semogerere is not the first athlete (he won noted recognition in boxing and tennis competitions) in Uganda's politics--Idi Amin was also a boxer--but he is a fighter who believes that he will have more luck in the political field. Self-confidence in the expression of his eyes and motionless clenched fists on the table are undoubtedly a result of his earlier sports life. Thus the first question for our interview seems all "the clumsier" in face of this spontaneous equanimity: "Was not Yusuf Lule expected to be president of the democratic party?" (Lule issued this offer of his to the Uganda democrats in Nairobi a month ago but 3 days later Semogerere was elected president of the party!)

"The leadership of the democratic party was elected at the conference of all party branches in the country. They made this decision in accordance with the party's tradition, in a democratic way," Semogerere explained.

"Does the party oppose Lule's return to Uganda?"

"On the contrary, the democratic party has formed a five-member committee to study possibilities for his return. Yusuf Lule personally appealed to the military commission requesting permission for his return and the guarantee of his safety. I think, however, that the issue could be settled and that it would be good if they reached an agreement."

Reminders of the Past

By its lively activity on the eve of the decisive election struggle Semogerere's "corner" is not very different from Obote's corner. Activists are constantly coming and going. The scenarios of the forthcoming speeches are being determined and the organization of meetings and the campaign is in progress. There are differences in appearance. The staff of the democrats is located on a floor of a ruined house in the center of Kampala and the president of the democratic party is not surrounded by a military guard.

comparisons with the people's congress are made because the two parties are previously Uganda's favorites and will "draw swords." Their relations in the past were not defined by any great love for one another....

"The democratic party was formed in the period before the country's independence (in 1951) but the coalition government of the Uganda people's congress and the Uganda kabaka yekka (only king) followed a policy of discriminating all other participants in the country's political life. Following its break with the king and president, the Uganda people's congress discontinued their efforts even more. In 1960 the congress government under Obote's leadership abolished the constitution. In 1960 the delegates of the Uganda people's congress decided to exclude all other parties [from the government]. During the same night Obote's cabinet banned all parties, including the democratic party. The government was oriented toward a one-party system. We opposed this decision, unsuccessfully.... (I was arrested that year and I remained in prison until 1971)," Semogerere says.

"Can the past now be an obstacle to cooperation between the democrats and the congress?"

"We now proceed from the Moshi (Tanzania) declaration. That is the general orientation of Asin's opponents toward democracy, that is, toward the right of everyone to belong to the party of his choice or to form a party. We believe, in fact we want to believe that the 19 years of its aspiration to a one-party system have taught the Uganda people's congress the values of free elections and respect for the will of the people. We hope that, regardless of whether it is in the government or in the opposition, the Uganda people's congress will not again make the same mistakes. In such an event we can cooperate. As you see, we have both decided in favor of free elections...."

Wibute is the Military Commission

Semogerere does not doubt his victory "if the elections are free and honest." Does that mean that the elections might also be different at this point in Uganda?

"We do not reproach the behavior of the military commission so far. The commission, the military commanders and the Tanzanians equally emphasize the need to hold free and honest elections in Uganda."

"Do you have any special demands that would ensure such elections?"

"First of all it is necessary to guarantee the safety of candidates and voters. The election commission must be impartial. Measures must be taken that will discourage any potential forgeries of the ballot results. For instance, the same ballot boxes for all parties, the security of ballot papers, the counting of votes immediately after the voting in the presence of representatives of all the parties concerned...."

"International representatives have been also mentioned..."

"It would be good if such representatives were present. They could be representatives of the commercial or the UN development program."

"Do you favor Ouse's proposal for the formation of a national unity government after the elections?"

"It is not Ouse's but our proposal that the Uganda people's congress is now repeating. As far as we are concerned, I think that after the elections we would keep the door open by entrusting ministerial or deputy ministerial positions to members of other parties."

The 1960 Program

Paul Semugwura offers a copy of the newspaper CITIZEN, organ of the party. "Democratic Party is Ready to Lead the Country" is one of the headlines on its front page. What does Kiwanuka's modernized party offer to the country today and in the future to which it wants to lead the country?

"It is virtually the 1960 program that has been adapted to present circumstances, to that which has left its traces in Uganda and the world. Thus, first of all, we insist on respect for human rights, on the personal and property security of citizens and on the freedom of association. We oppose all arbitrary rights of the government as well as any detentions in the military barracks or prisons without trial... there are now more than 100 such cases of detention. We insist on the equality of citizens regardless of any tribe or religious affiliations and we are against domination by any tribe or religion. We want to respect the constitutional order and develop an industrial democracy in the country."

CARTER DAMAGED CREDIBILITY BY OLYMPICS STAND

ZAMBIA TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Jul 80 p 1

(Editorial)

(Text)

IF the popularity of the two superpowers were to be rated on the basis of attendance at the 1980 Olympics which opened in Moscow yesterday, the Soviet Union would win hands down.

Of the 146 countries expected to take part, 81 have turned up; the rest have stayed away mainly because they agreed with Jimmy Carter.

And who is Jimmy Carter? A United States politician who is running for office as president of the United States.

The morality of the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan has been roundly questioned by the world. But a boycott of the Olympics in retaliation?

Zambia is in Moscow, not because it condones the Soviet adventure in Kabul, but because America's reasons for a boycott are not compelling enough.

In fact, the reasons are so flimsy as to be ridiculous. If, for instance, the Western nations had stayed away from the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, would Hitler have been persuaded not to start the Second World War three years later?

Mr Carter may yet win re-election in November. But as a leader of the West, his credibility is all but washed up.

CREDIT TERMS ON OIL MARKETING REVISED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jul 80 p 1

/Text/ The Zambia National Energy Limited is to revise its terms of credit extended to oil marketing companies with effect from August 1, a company spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday.

As a result Shell and BP, Agip Zambia Limited, Mobil, Caltex and Total will discontinue credit terms on petroleum products.

The spokesman said: "The need to ensure continuity of supplies and maintain comfortable stocks in the current environment of very high oil prices has compelled Zambia National Energy to introduce this new measure."

It was intended to ensure a more regular and prompt inflow of funds needed for importing crude oil, whose import bill had risen since OPEC countries increased the price last month.

He said: "Developments in the international oil business, which are totally beyond the control of ZNEL, have been extremely rapid."

OPEC, between December 31, 1978 and April this year, raised the price of crude Arabian oil by 12 percent.

"This price escalation on crude oil pushed the prices of spiking components up, and during the same 15 months, these prices rose by 135 to 145 percent.

"In spite of these developments, the oil industry in Zambia has continued to maintain uninterrupted supplies," the spokesman said.

In the current economic environment of restricted and expensive external financing, any serious delays in payments by major consumers would result in haphazard inflow of funds which would affect ZNEL's ability to finance imports of crude oil feedstock.

The spokesman appealed to all oil users to take note of the new measures, and urged them to cooperate with the company.

Initially, all oil users could temporarily face problems in adjusting themselves to the new measures, but in the long run, the scheme would be of great assistance to the economy of the country as well as the oil industry.

CSO 8820

IRAQ URGED TO USE OIL WEAPON AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English: 18 Jul 80 p 1

(Cont.)

MEMBER of the Central Committee Mr Bautis Kapulu has appealed to the Iraqi government to exert pressure on oil companies in the Middle East to effect an embargo against the racist South Africa.

Mr Kapulu, who is Youth League secretary, made the appeal yesterday at a dinner in Lusaka hosted by the Iraqi ambassador in Zambia Mr Widad Ejum to mark his country's national day.

He told the envoy that Zambia looked forward to closer economic cooperation with Iraq and as a means of exerting pressure on the racists.

"In this regard, we have in mind the oil embargo against that regime which we strongly think can influence the trend of events in Southern Africa, especially by taking appropriate action against oil companies that supply fuel to the racists," he said.

He added that oil was an effective weapon that could force the regime to change its apartheid and oppressive policies.

And NAPHY NYALUGWE reports from Baghdad:

President Hussein has given a solemn warning to other Arab oil producing countries against turning their oil wealth into a blight for their people and their nation.

The big powers, he warned, would continue relentlessly in their schemes to "plunder, weaken, and subvert genuine revolutions by branding them as small" the unpermissible revolutions "small and full".

But Iraq was "extremely keen at developing its relations with the Third World countries and non-aligned countries in particular."

President Hussein made these remarks yesterday in his mammoth address to the nation as a climax to the week-long country-wide celebrations marking the 12th anniversary of Iraq's July 17-30 revolution and his own first

anniversary of assuming the leadership of both the party and the state.

He warned that oil was a double-edged sword. It could be a means for reconstruction, strength and progress as it could be a means for corruption and ruin.

"Those who are taking oil wealth as a means for heaping riches, corruption and immoral deeds will turn the oil wealth into a blight for their people and their nation," he said.

The big powers, he said, were covetous and wanted to exploit and dominate not only Iraq but the Arab nation in general. To them the revolution in Iraq has become "the unpermissible revolution".

But this was because the Iraq revolution had in fact become "more competent and more accurate" in contradicting the interests and schemings of the big powers, he said.

GDR TO BUY ZAMBIAN COPPER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jul 80 p 2

/Text/ The German Democratic Republic is to buy Zambian copper for the first time, head of the commercial section at the embassy in Lusaka, Mr. Dieter Kulaszewski announced yesterday.

An agreement which was signed last month with Memaco marks the first trade transaction between the two countries.

Mr Kulaszewski said although the agreement was for only ten percent, the GDR was hopeful that Memaco will be able to supply more copper in 1981.

The GDR has been trying to buy Zambian copper for several years before last month's contract.

The start to closer economic ties between the two countries which lagged behind in political relations during the 1970s has begun, said Mr Kulaszewski.

Utilisation of a commercial credit of about K40 million which was signed last year between the two countries for rural development and agricultural production is expected to be made soon.

"Our aim is to assist as much as possible in fulfilling Zambia's policies in food production," Mr Kulaszewski said.

Detailed talks between GDR and Zambian officials which have been going on for some time now on utilisation of the credit among other things concerns delivery of agricultural machinery and equipment.

"From the beginning, 100 percent service and spares is guaranteed including training for Zambians for the maintenance of the equipment both here and in the GDR," he said.

Rural infrastructure such as electrification are part of the negotiations.

Zambia's operation food production fits in perfectly with the GDR's experience and expertise in which that country had to build up her agriculture from scratch after the first between the two countries, Mr Kulaszewski. [as published]

He said the GDR expected to take part in the Zambia Trade Fair in Ndola next year after an absence of several years.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT MUST HAVE SOUND GUIDELINES FOR PRIVATE INVESTMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Jul 80 p 1

/Editorial/

/Cont/

AFTER the performance, so far of the country's parastatals, it would be highly amazing if the Party and its Government contemplated new programmes of nationalisation.

Nationalisation has been the linch-pin of UNIP's economic policy since 1968. Socialism, let alone Humanism, without the active participation of the Government in the means of production is meaningless.

But the Party has been frank enough to admit that things could have been better. The parastatals have undergone some extensive rejigging, but the major problems remain to be ironed out.

These relate to profitability, nobody in the Party could state categorically that this is satisfactory at the moment. Far too many of the parastatals are a financial burden on the taxpayer.

Some critics have gone so far as to suggest that certain parastatals be returned to private investors. Outlandish as this may sound, it illustrates their disenchantment with the performance of these monsters.

The Party, like the ZCTU at its symposium in Livingstone yesterday, is encouraging private investment. The Industrial Development Act, which still has many snags to be ironed out, was a pointer in that direction.

What the Party has insisted on — some would say rather too adamantly — is that this be on Zambia's rather than the investor's terms.

Regardless of that, many private investors, both foreign and local, have come forward with exciting ideas. Some of them have been turned down for the simple reason that they were so

clearly intended to milk the country.

Others — and these must be the majority — have been given the green light by the Government. Where viable projects have been turned down, the reason has usually turned out to be the myopic attitude of officialdom.

Some of the officials entrusted with the task of evaluating an investor's proposal have lacked the basic savvy of what constitutes a viable investment.

This is a tragedy and the sooner the Government tackles the problem the better for our economy. It is true that some investors have a one-track mind when it comes to a proposition

— if it doesn't give them quick returns on their investment, then it is no good.

On the other hand, there may be some officials in Government who haven't the faintest idea what type of investment would eventually benefit the country. This is not just a generalisation.

In the import restriction exercise, we saw what type of people were in charge. How they could allow the importation of South African wine, brandy and whisky rather than agricultural implements suggests that they are as dangerous a breed as the crooked would-be investor.

PRODUCER COOPERATION IS KEY IN STRUGGLE AGAINST 'BIG CAPITAL'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jul 80 p 1

/Editorial/

/Text/

MUCH criticism has been levelled against cartels which exist solely to protect the pricing, distribution and production of commodities on which their economies virtually depend.

The best-known of these cartels is, of course, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Others dealing in sugar, coffee, tin, cocoa and copper have not earned this kind of notoriety.

In copper's case, the reason is no great mystery. As a cartel, CIPEC, which begins a meeting in Lusaka next Tuesday, is no heavy-weight. In fact, some would say since it was formed, CIPEC has lost much of whatever clout it may have imagined it had.

At the moment, the price of copper is going downhill. For Zambia, the slide has led to the near-collapse of the economy.

To give CIPEC the same clout as is wielded by OPEC is probably a pipedream, for the moment, at least. Yet it must be the cherished desire, even the demand, of the CIPEC countries that the cartel be given more say in the pricing and production of copper.

Individually, the copper-producing countries have played every card in their deck to try and reverse the present trend. With the Common Market, for instance, copper, it seems to have been generally agreed, should be included in the Stabex system.

There have been other collective successes, especially on cuts in production to stabilise prices, but these have been patchy and come nowhere near to redressing the imbalance.

This is why the CIPEC meeting in Lusaka is so important not only to

Zambia, which is still ranked high (though not high enough) among the copper heavyweights, but to the rest of the members.

The world economy is in a mess and the speculators are determined to make it even messier before long. Any group of countries which can collectively protect themselves against these gnomes should be given every encouragement.

It was cheering, for instance, to hear the news that Zambia's trade routes are to be improved through the availability of more ports in Mozambique.

That resulted from another consultation

among countries which felt threatened by the powerful forces of big capital, in this case, the might of the South African economy.

There won't be any overnight advantages for Zambia's economy in the new arrangement, but it is a good start. South Africa cannot be reading the signs wrong.

With a step-by-step approach, there can be no doubt that the countries which wish to divest themselves of economic dependence on the racists will eventually win the day — and the Boers may then be laughing from the other side of their mouths.

KAUNDA: PEOPLE HAVE RESPONSIBILITY TO POINT OUT WRONGS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Zambia will not accept a dictatorship; and laxity on the part of the leadership can result in "an army uprising any time."

President Kaunda sounded this warning in Lusaka yesterday.

Dr Kaunda said the uprising by "an army" could not necessarily be a coup but "even Kaunda can be an army."

If anyone of us in the Party's Central Committee and in Government tries to depart from the rule, you people should be able to rise and say this is wrong," he told Party and Government officials in Matero township.

Speaking at a luncheon at the new Londe motel soon after addressing a rally in nearby Mwazana township, Dr Kaunda said:

"We do not want a dictatorship in Zambia but a people's Government. This entails decentralisation of power."

The President warned that power could not be given to people if the masses were not ready to shoulder some responsibility.

Abused

"If this is done, power will be abused and human beings will instead suffer in the end. We do not want dictatorship even at section level. We want a people's democracy," the President said.

Dr Kaunda advised Party members that if they saw him going wrong they should correct him as a brother within the rules of the Party.

"We want to establish genuine democracy. I am glad to see that the Party in Lusaka is well-organised and the mobilisation and administration is run in the interest of the people."

He told his audience which included Party Secretary-General Mr Malinza Chona, chairman of Defence and Security Mr Grey Zulu, Lusaka member of the Central Committee Mr Fines Bulawayo, Party and Government offi-

cials that people in the country, wanted peace based on love, truth, justice and fair play.

But the President said an absence of war did not generally mean that there was peace in the country.

Peace, he pointed out, was based on love, truth, justice and fair play and such peace was genuine.

Dr Kaunda recalled what a former provincial commissioner for Luapula Province once said to him: "The people of Luapula will once rise because you are criticising them so much."

But the President said he told the provincial commissioner that as head of State, he would rather lead a number of blind people than ignorant ones.

At the rally, the President urged the Party and Government leadership to be sincere and honest with themselves since their responsibilities were serious.

Leaders from section to the Central Committee level must love people genuinely.

If I said anything behind Comrade Chona's back, I am not being sincere with him. If Kaunda knows there is something wrong with a leader be it at section or Central Committee level, Kaunda must be able to approach them and tell them this is right and this is wrong.

A finger

"When you see a leader pointing a finger at someone else because of his colour or language, then you must know that that leader is sick upstairs," Dr Kaunda said.

Remember when you point a finger and say he is a stupid man, the other fingers point back at you saying you are stupid."

The President reminded the crowd that God made all people of this planet whether Zambian, Chinese, Soviet or American.

The same God who made the Luave was the same God who made the Bemba, Namwanga, Ngoni or any tribe in the country and in Zambia, there were only two persons — the good and the bad, he said.

"In every nation there are good people and *kabwalalas* (thieves). We hate what is bad whether Zambian or English.

"These are important principles which guide us in building One Zambia One Nation," Dr Kaunda said.

The President was later presented with gifts by constituencies officials in Matero and Muchinga.

KAUNDA SPEAKS TO RURAL CONSTITUENCIES ON MINING, AGRICULTURE

LUSAKA TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Jul 80 p 1

[Cont.]

THE next ten years should see great transformation in Zambia's economy with the opening of new mines, President Kaunda said yesterday.

Dr Kaunda said although a lot of emphasis was being put on agriculture, the programme of opening new mines in the country had not been forgotten.

But he warned that the country could not develop when there was no peace.

Dr Kaunda said this when he addressed a rally after touring Party branches in Matero and Muchinga constituencies.

Dr Kaunda said the Party and its Government had many projects and one of these was the "lima" programme.

He thanked Lusaka residents for growing crops such as beans and potatoes in their back yards during the last rainy season.

Advised

But he advised people not to grow maize where the council says "do not plant."

"When you grow maize in wrong places, that invites mosquitoes, while we fight hunger we must also fight disease," he said.

"We must defeat poverty, hunger, disease and corruption of man by man," he added.

Dr Kaunda told the crowd that what he had seen in the two constituencies made him happy as this was the beginning of the building of a one Party participatory democracy foundation.

Impressed

He was impressed to find that Party registers and books had nationals of other neighbouring countries like Zaire, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Angola who were accepted to live in these areas.

He praised the wards, branches and sections in the two constituencies for having good records saying this was evidence that Party organisers knew what was required of them in mobilising people effectively.

Lusaka Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Fines Bulawayo said the record of Party organisation was good in the two constituencies.

In places where sections had not been formed, this was because of lack of cards, he added.

"There is no single section without Party members in these two constituencies," he said.

ZCTU: LET TRADE UNIONS BARGAIN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Jul 80 p 1

/T/17

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) has criticised the Party and its Government for not allowing some of the trade unions to negotiate freely for salaries and conditions of service on behalf of the members.

Congress general secretary, Mr Newstead Zimba, who is Member of Parliament for Chifubu said the Government despite recognising the unions had not allowed those representing workers in the public service sector to negotiate for their members' salaries and conditions of service.

Addressing teachers in his Chifubu constituency, Mr Zimba charged that the ZCTU had on several occasions suggested to the Government to find a system which would allow these unions to sign collective agreements.

He blamed the Government for labour conflicts which were a result of rush decisions.

On the non-existent negotiating power in the unions representing workers in the public service, Mr Zimba said he understood that the Government had ratified an International Labour Organisation (ILO) convention which would allow these unions to sign collective agreements with the Government.

"I understand that the Government has ratified convention 151. If this is true then the ZCTU will pressurise the Government to allow the three unions to negotiate for themselves," he said.

He was referring to the Civil Servants Union of Zambia, the Zambia Local Authorities Workers Union and the Zambia National

Union of Teachers which he said were subjected to commissions and committees of inquiry whenever they made demands for better salaries and conditions of service.

"It is a mockery for the Government to recognise the unions if they are denied the right to negotiate.

The ZCTU does not agree with the system of investigations. We believe in negotiations and this is a matter of policy over which there can be no compromise."

Mr Zimba said the ZCTU wanted a system whereby all unions and not only those in the private sector would be able to negotiate for better pay and conditions of service instead of being subjected to "committees whose composition is not independent".

BIDS FOR ETHANOL PLANT FEASIBILITY STUDY RECEIVED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] Several countries and organisations wishing to carry out feasibility studies into the establishment of a fuel ethanol plant in Zambia have submitted their proposals to Indeco, it has been reported.

The proposed project was initiated earlier this year by the Party and its Government in an effort to reduce the high oil import bill.

According to Indeco sources, sugar-cane and cassava would be used to produce alcohol for upgrading regular petrol to premium. Once established, the plant would save the country millions of Kwacha in foreign exchange on oil, they added.

The proposed plant will be designed to have a capacity of 60 million litres of fuel alcohol.

The sources said the project was initiated as a result of a world-wide search for alternative sources of liquid fuel in view of the soaring price of mineral oil.

"The oil is becoming too expensive for a lot of countries to afford and will become more scarce in future," they said.

The country or organisation to be chosen for the study would also investigate the use of molasses as a raw material for production of alcohol for the proposed plant.

The management of the Zambia Sugar Company at Mazabuka had already expressed interest in the expansion of the agricultural scheme should the project be found viable, they said.

They added that a pilot cassava growing scheme would have to be undertaken before a decision could be made on the use of cassava as raw material.

Sugar-cane and molasses were known as raw materials for fermentation of alcohol but cassava was used for this purpose in countries like South Africa and Brazil.

Among the countries which have already established the ethanol plant is Zimbabwe where plans are well under way.

Zimbabwe plans to add 15 per cent of ethanol to all its regular petrol. By doing so it will upgrade it to premium. This new blend will cost no more than today's imported premium grade and it will save between K12 million to K15 million a year in foreign exchange.

The sources said that locally-based multi-national companies were among others vying to carry out the study.

NEW BANK NOTES ISSUED 21 JULY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA will have new bank notes with effect from today. Bank of Zambia general manager, Mr Michael Mwape announced in Lusaka yesterday.

The new notes have a different design and size to existing ones and contain more security features.

The new notes cover denominations of K20, K10, K5, K2 and K1. The 50n notes in circulation would be withdrawn and replaced with 50n coins, he said.

Mr Mwape appealed to the public not to rush to banks to change old notes as these would be withdrawn gradually.

Mr Mwape, who said that about K130 million of bank notes was expected to be withdrawn from circulation when the exercise was completed, explained that the change was not a monetary exercise. Individuals would change their currency notes at face value.

"In other words an old Kwacha note will be exchanged for a new Kwacha note. The same will apply to other denominations," he explained.

"I wish to appeal to all business houses such as

supermarkets to continue accepting the old currency and pass on these to banks to make the exercise much easier."

The new notes would gradually replace the existing ones introduced in 1968 when Zambia changed from pounds, shillings and pence to Kwacha and ngwee.

Normal

He said it was normal central banking practice for currency notes to be changed once in a while to take advantage of technical developments in note printing and designing.

The existing currency notes had been in circulation for 12 years and the bank felt that it was time to bring the design of the notes up to date.

Mr Mwape said the new notes would be anti-photographic, durable and difficult to forge.

He, however, said that although there had been cases of forgery of the Zambian currency, this had not been serious. He described some forgery attempts as "reasonable" imitations.

Commercial banks had already been supplied with new notes to enable them to

meet the requirements of the country. All post offices would soon have stocks of new notes to meet public requirements, he said.

He warned the public to be careful when changing their money by making sure they carried genuine notes including those they received in exchange.

"Any person in doubt about the genuineness of the notes should refer his queries to the Zambia police, any commercial bank, post office and the Bank of Zambia itself," Mr Mwape said.

The new notes are slightly smaller than existing ones. On the front they bear the portrait of President Kaunda, with an eagle perched on a tree and the national coat of arms in the lower middle position. These features are on all the notes.

On the other side the K20 note shows agriculture, the K10 shows the bank of Zambia headquarters building. The K5 has the Kariba hydro-electric dam, the K2 education and the K1 agriculture.

The colours of the new notes are: K20 (green), K10 (mauve), K5 (brown), K2 (olive-green) and K1 (red).

POLICE MOBILE UNIT NEEDS BETTER EQUIPMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Jul 80 p 5

Text A senior police officer has called on the Government to arm the Mobile Unit with the latest equipment and provide better accommodation for the officers to perform their duties effectively.

The call was made in Kitwe by the officer commanding for Kamfinsa mobile unit Mr Africa Nanjaya during a pass out parade of three squads yesterday.

Mr Nanjaya told guests who included the permanent secretary for the Copperbelt Province, Mr Jordan Munkanta, that the mobile unit was poorly equipped and needed support to live up to its expectations.

"We are not as well equipped as we would like and we are aware of the problems the country is going through, but something could be done."

He said the officers were dedicated to duty and were prepared to give their services to the nation but could only do so effectively if they are supported by equipment.

Mr Nanjaya said that in the past the force had a large fleet of vehicles for use by all the platoons but this was not the case at the moment.

The force had inadequate accommodation and it was important that the authorities looked into the situation now, said Mr Nanjaya.

Addressing the same parade, Mr Munkanta called for sacrifice and commitment to duty and said members of the police force should realise that the country was beset by economic problems arising from worldwide recession.

He said policemen should watch out for people who take advantage of the economic situation to enrich themselves by robbing others--depriving others of life and property.

SHORTAGE OF DENTISTS NOTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA In English 20 Jul 80 p 1

/Text/

THERE are less than 50 qualified dentists in Zambia looking after a population of almost 6 million, chairman of the Dental Association of Zambia, Dr Geoffrey Muvunda, said in Lusaka yesterday.

He said this posed a great challenge to members of the profession since the average person had 32 teeth and this meant that there were 192 million teeth to be looked after.

Dr Muvunda said efforts should be made by the Government to step up training of dentists.

At the moment, he said, the number of such medical personnel fell short of the World Health Organisation's (WHO) estimates that there should be one dentist to serve a population of 2,000.

Dr Muvunda said that at present dentists were over-worked and could not give proper attention to their patients.

He complained that there were only six dentists at the

University Teaching Hospital (UTH) although the minimum number of dentists should be ten at a hospital of its size and importance.

"This is not good enough especially when one considers that the same doctors were expected to cope with cases from Kafue, Mumbwa and Luangwa which did not have any single dentist," said Dr Muvunda.

Dr Muvunda noted that apart from the shortage of dentists, there was only one qualified Zambian dental surgeon in the whole country.

He said this lone technician was not qualified to repair sophisticated dental equipment.

To alleviate the situation some hospitals had hired experts from manufacturers of the equipment abroad at higher cost. Dr Muvunda appealed to the Ministry of Health to train technicians in the field.

The field of dental work had been neglected since out of the membership of 50 dentists of the association only five were Zambians and the rest expatriates.

BRIEFS

KAUNDA ATTENDS CHIEF'S FUNERAL--President Kaunda yesterday appealed to Bemba traditional counsellors to elect a wise successor to the late Chief Chitimukulu who will follow the good deeds of his predecessor. The president made this appeal when he paid last respects to the chief whose body has been lying in state for a year at his palace. Royal pall bearers carrying the chief's coffin began a journey to Mwalule in Chinsali where paramount and senior Bemba chiefs are buried. While the chief's body lay in state, royal undertakers embalmed it. Mourners included Northern Province member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi. Other Central Committee members present were Mr Bob Litana, Mr Reuben Kamanga and Mr Kapasa Makasa and Minister of Information and Broadcasting Services Mr Mark Tambatamba. Dr Kaunda described the chief as humane, generous and that he had love for everyone. He worked hard for his people and the whole country, Dr Kaunda said. He added that although choosing paramount chiefs was the prerogative of the traditional counsellors, it would be appreciated if a man who would follow the footsteps of Chief Chitimukulu was chosen. The President emphasised the importance of culture saying traditions should not be tampered with. Earlier, the presidential party was received at Kalungu river, about 800 metres from the palace, by traditional singers performing "amalaila," a funeral dance.--Zana /Text/
/Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jul 80 p 1/

HINDUS ENCOURAGED TO FARM--The Hindu Association of Zambia is working out measures to encourage members to diversify their activities and participate in the agricultural sector, chairman Mr Manu Shah has said. He said the association was conducting feasibility studies into large-scale farming and into the establishment of projects to help improve living conditions. A number of people have criticised the Asian community in Zambia for concentrating their efforts on trading instead of spreading business activities to other areas. Last month a farmer trade unionist, Mr John Nkhoma urged Asian businessmen in Chipata to invest their money in agriculture, saying they should go into large-scale rice farming which was their staple food. Mr Nkhoma said: "What we see today is that most of them are concentrating on shops, food stalls and other much smaller businesses which can be carried out by the disabled and people with little money." Mr Shah said

his association had decided to help the nation by doing quality work, especially in the agricultural sector. He said the association would also provide vocational training to Grade Seven school leavers and assist cottage industries by creating cooperatives and marketing units. /Text/ /Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Jul 80 p 7/

LISULO RETURNS--Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo arrived back in the country yesterday after an almost month long tour of Europe which took him to Bulgaria, Romania, Denmark, Britain and Japan. Mr Lisulo described his tour on arrival at Lusaka International Airport as having been "very successful." He was met by chairman of Defence and Security, Mr Grey Zulu, Lusaka Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Fines Bulawayo, administrative secretary at Freedom House, Dr Henry Matipa and several Cabinet ministers. The Prime Minister represented President Kaunda at the funeral service of the late Japanese Premier Masoyoshi Ohira in Tokyo. Mr Lisulo said while in Japan he held discussions on cooperation with officials of the Japanese government. He also met Emperor Hirohito. He held talks with officials of the Japanese company--Power Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation, which has signed an agreement for the prospecting and exploration of uranium in Zambia. Mr Lisulo who said he was well received on all his visits said the Japanese people had a very high regard of Zambians and they were looking forward to President Kaunda's visit to their country some time this year. Mr Lisulo was accompanied by Central Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Pius Kasutu. /Text/ /Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Jul 80 p 1/

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

BRAMALL NEWS CONFERENCE--The British army chief of staff, General Bramall, left Salisbury this afternoon after a 5-day visit to Zimbabwe to assess the progress being made in the formation of the new national army. Speaking at a news conference before his departure General Bramall said he is pleased at the progress being made in the integration process, especially with the normalization of relations between the three armies. He said the Prime Minister, Comrade Mugabe, is concerned with the number of people still in the assembly points and the government's priority is to remove freedom-fighters from the camps as quickly as possible. General Bramall said the number of British advisers is to be increased from 80 to 130 by September or October to train military leaders and instructors for the new army.

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